THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 23. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD ROBERT TYERS in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1866.

OLYPHANT & Co.
13ma-68 691 Shanghai, 9th Sept., 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office at this port, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 207 Shanghai, 10th July, 1867.

North-China Insurance Company.

THE undersigned as Agents for the above Company, accepts Risks from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, and Hongkong.

JAMES E. BUSH,
Hong Name, 遠來 *Yuén-Laé.*
30no 3222 Newchwang, October 1866.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

INSURANCES.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq., (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Agent for the NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY, is prepared to forward COALS from these MINES, to Order, to any Port.

T. G. SAWKINS,
Ship and Mercantile General Agency,
Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.
17oc 208 18th July, 1867.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1862 & 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,
Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.
Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.
15ma 2514 March 16th, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'
(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence*, in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N.B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,
(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia Diarrhœa, Dysentry,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness.

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.
IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.
IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.
IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY. 31my-68 3223

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.
Tablets 6d. each.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.
Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.
Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.

OAKEY'S
CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT may be had on application at the Office of this JOURNAL.
31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.
17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We have this day re-established ourselves in business and have authorized Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee to sign our Firm.

M. D. GHANDY & Co.
o 748 Shanghai, Sept. 19th, 1867.

HOLLOWAY'S
Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-67 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST DATES.

England..(*id.*)..	Aug. 23	Hankow,.....	Sept. 15
Hongkong,.....	Sept. 14	Nagasaki,.....	„ 11
Tientsin,.....	„ 12	Yokohama,.....	„ 12

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....May 30	Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... „ 29	July 20th.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Aden*, with mails, &c., for Europe, will leave To-day, Saturday, the 21st instant.

THE London Mail of the 10th Aug., is due in Hongkong on the 20th Sept., and here on the 25th.—It arrived last year on the 26th Sept., *per Ganges*.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Marie Therese," from Sydney—Miss Picken. Messrs. Fennessy and Gaupis. Per "Phase," from Yokohama,—J. J. Fall, Wilkinson, captain of the "Singapore," Chinholin, Mortemarr d'Boisse, Lieut. Hockley, Mrs. Hockley, Mrs. Owen and child, J. Stand, Lieut. Trever, Lenerac, Civetta Josephs, nine Japanese and servant. Per "Malacca" from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Tomlin, Messrs. Pestangee and servant, Metts, Lewes, and Turing, 2 Europeans and 26 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per "Dupleix" for Hongkong, Messrs Sundri, A. Hasche, Lafont, Luciani, Ucciani, Juvet, Bonneville and 3 Chinese.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 7 A.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1867.

THE English Mail of 26th July, with telegrams to 10th August, arrived on the 8th instant, per *Sunda*. The French Mail left on Thursday per *Dupleix*, and the out-going Mail leaves to-day per *Aden*.

The following ships have arrived during the fortnight, viz.:—*Warren Hastings*, *Ethiopian*, *Dartmouth*, *Guadanamo*, *Marie Therese*, and *Spartan*, from Sydney; and *Alliance*, from Newcastle, N.S.W. The departures are—*Polmaise*, *Sir Wm. Wallace*, *Juanpore*, and *Evelyn Wood*, all for London, with Tea.

To whatever cause the absurd termination to Li's campaign against the Northern rebels may be attributed, his reputation will very seriously suffer. If they escaped through his clumsy generalship, the character for strategic ability he founded on Gordon's successes during the Taeping campaign, will be shaken to the ground. If a disinclination to crush his opponents, from fear of lessening his own importance, were at the bottom of the matter, still greater blame must fall on him. In any case, the mistrust largely tempered by fear which is said to be the prevalent feeling, at Peking, towards him, will probably be strengthened. The interesting question arises,—dare the Government give it expression? Would not any attempt to degrade Li from the high position which he now enjoys, involve a serious danger of fanning the ambitious designs he has been accused of entertaining into flame; of impelling him to put himself at the head of the rebels whom he is either unwilling or unable to extinguish. We do not share the suspicion which has been expressed, that Li's campaign has been lukewarm throughout; we believe the escape of the rebels from Shantung to have been as great a disappointment to him as to his superiors. Had he designed to spare them, he might have given them many opportunities of escape, involving less appearance of failure on his own part, and less likely to jeopardise his own position. We can quite believe Li, or any other mandarin, capable of subordinating the interests of his countrymen to his own, even to the extent of letting loose a horde of brigands whom it lay in his power to exterminate. But he had not, in this case, any adequate motive. Had the insurgents now commonly known as the Honan Nienfei been the only rebels in China, it is quite possible that he might feel the disinclination of which he has been accused, to undermine the fabric of his own power, by destroying his occupation. But such is not the case. On the contrary; the West and North-west are in a blaze of insurrection. We have already reported the rise of a rebel emperor in Yunnan, and the defeat of Tso by the Mahomedan insurgents of Kansuh. Here was ample occupation for his arms. With a power and prestige heightened by success, he might have turned from victory over his present foes, and marched across China to quell, at leisure, this second danger. As it is, he stands with a shaken reputation and a reduced army, covered with the obloquy of failure. We entertain no doubt, then, that the failure was real; and attribute it less to Li's own incapacity than to the shortcomings of his Commanders, to the proverbial cowardice and untrustworthiness of Chinese soldiery, and to the absurd system of strategy which considers a "surround" the acme of military skill. Chinese military commanders probably devised, and continue to resort to, this method, knowing the inefficiency and dislike to hard fighting of their own men. It is more agreeable to sit down behind an entrenchment and watch one's enemy starve to death, than to assail him, at the risk of incurring the fate you design for him. Had Li possessed a few thousand of the troops who won Gordon's battles, officered by foreigners, he might have ventured to launch them on a flying foe and cut short the campaign on which he has exhausted uselessly so much treasure. The question remains, what will he do now. Our Chefoo correspondent says the Taotai officially declares the escaped rebels to have crossed into Ngan-hwei; while rumour locates them in the neighbourhood of Tsi-nan. It is quite possible both accounts may be correct. We mentioned, shortly after their evasion, that they had separated into two bodies—one of which marched West, the other South. One of these is likely enough to have approached Tsi-nan, and to have been attacked by the Imperialists whom Li commanded in person, while the other escaped into the adjacent province, and can easily recross thence into Honan, from whence Li first chased them. As these are the most powerful and troublesome of the many bodies of insurgents who are careering through North-China, it is to be presumed that he will re-commence operations for their repression. Otherwise, ample excitement awaits him, in which direction soever he chooses to turn. Pe-che-li is overrun by banditti, who have carried their depredations unpleasantly near to Peking itself. Shantung and Honan teem with Nienfei and, as already pointed out, the Mahomedans of the North and North-west are in their usual state of chronic insurrection. The task of educing order out of such a chaos is sufficiently grave; and the Peking Government may well feel anxiety as to the result of Li's efforts, after his recent failure.

Summary of News.

A meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Club has been held, at which it was resolved to re-open it on the 1st proximo. Details of the arrangements under which it is to be worked will be found in the report of proceedings.

The Customs Returns of trade, during the past year shew an increase in the total value of the trade of Shanghai during the year, of Tls. 5,000,000 over that of the previous year; and this, notwithstanding a falling off of Tls. 4,000,000 in the value of exports. So that the imports show an excess over 1865, of Tls. 9,000,000. The decrease is principally attributable to a falling off of 9,000 peculs in the value of silk exported, though this was partially counterbalanced by an increase of 27,000 peculs in the export of tea. The total value of imports from foreign countries, exclusive of treasure and mimus re-exports, amounted to Tls. 44,768,516, and that of exports to Tls. 25,324,670, giving an aggregate of Tls. 70,000,000.

The monthly return of trade at Shanghai, for June, shows an increase in imports of Grey Shirtings, from 141,470 pieces, in 1866, to 194,160; from 9,170 to 25,094 in Chintzes and Furnitures; from 21,098 to 55,114 in Lastings; and from 2,000 to 7,000 tons of coal. White Shirtings fell from 45,952 to 27,249 pieces; Camlets from 11,023 to 9,199; Long Ells from 12,550 to 9,300. The import of Hankow black tea was 96,653 peculs against 37,274, and of Kiukiang 16,221 against 9,417; while 46,457 peculs were exported. The total amount collected by the Customs during the month was Tls. 201,990.

The fears which were entertained for the safety of the P. & O. Company's steamer *Singapore* were well founded, though the cause of her loss was quite other than the typhoon in which, it was apprehended she had foundered. From an account of her wreck, which we reproduce elsewhere from the *Japan Times*, it will be seen that she struck on an unknown rock in 100 fathoms water, only a short distance from Hakodadi, and sank almost immediately. The passengers and crew landed on the adjacent coast, from whence they were most kindly taken to Hakodadi by the *Vineta*.

The typhoon, of which we gave an account in our last issue, seems to have travelled up the whole extent of Chinese coast, from the latitude of Hongkong. Several ships were lost, and much damage done by it. Interesting accounts will be found elsewhere of the loss of the *Gen-kai*, and of the experience of H. M. S. *Pearl*.

We alluded last week to the fact of the *Dartmouth* having picked up the deserted barque *Siam*, laden with beancake, outside the light ship. The circumstances of the abandonment of this vessel are likely to form the subject of judicial enquiry; and in the meantime the officers and crew have been imprisoned by the Bremen Consul. The *Dartmouth* has lodged a claim for salvage against the *Siam*, and handed her over, in the meantime, in custody of the English Admiralty Court; though we presume, as her owners are a Bremen firm, any claim concerning her will eventually be tried before the Bremen Consul. As the cargo was swelling and threatening to burst the vessel, it has been landed. It is, we believe, chiefly owned by Hongkong Chinese.

An amusing instance of the paternal care exercised over their subjects by Chinese Officials occurred a few days ago. A case of stabbing was brought before the Mixed Court, in which one party had been so gravely injured, that his life was in imminent danger. The Che-hsien was consequently requested to take down his deposition speedily. Being unable to come at once, the latter sent a deputy to examine him in the meantime, together with a packet of expensive Chinese medicine known as the "seven *cash* powder," which, he said, would support and cheer the sufferer during the interval. It is needless to say that that the latter was not crammed with the nauseous mixture, and the would-be examiner was turned incontinently out of the hospital. Yet, strange to say, there is a fair prospect of the patient's recovery.

The Quarterly Missionary meeting was held on the evening of the 13th instant, when an interesting paper on Ancestral Worship in China was read by the Revd. Mr. Yates.

A brutal assault was committed last week in the Police Court, which was promptly and severely punished by the sitting Magistrate. The Captain of a vessel in harbour had summoned two sailors for refusal of duty. While he was in the witness box giving evidence, one of the two edged gradually towards the box, and making a sudden spring struck him à violent blow in the face. He has been committed to prison for six months.

CHINKIANG residents have been gratified by the discovery of coal near the port, which it is hoped, may be worked with advantage.

A serious attack has been made at KIUKIANG on some gentlemen who were picnicing at a bungalow belonging to one of the number, a few miles out of the settlement. The local mandarin appears to have been a party to the outrage, particulars of which will be found in another column.

A second examination into Messrs. Mackellar, Gordon's bankruptcy was held at the HANKOW Consulate on the 9th instant. The *Hankow Times* promises to publish a full report of proceedings when the decision of the Court is given.

Our TIENTSIN and CHEFOO correspondence will be found in the usual place. It is anticipated that brigandage and rebellion in the North will seriously affect trade.

A general Meeting of the Foochow community was held on the 9th instant, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to deliberate upon Treaty alterations. Amongst other matter, the establishment of the Le-kin system upon a proper footing, the reduction of the duty on Tea, and the opening up of the Mineral resources of China are to be forcibly urged upon H. M. Minister.

We learn that Mr. Swinhoe, of H.B.M. Consular service, has lately paid an official visit to THE PESCADORES, to report on the quality of coal existing there; and that he has spoken of it unfavourably.

Mr. Swinhoe is, we believe, likely to visit HAINAN so soon as Mr. Pedder's return to Amoy relieves him from his duties at that port, with a view to report on the advisability of opening it up to foreign trade. At present, the general impression of the island, as a mart, is unfavourable.

From YOKOHAMA, we learn that Sir Harry Parkes is prosecuting vigorous enquiry into the murder of the two sailors of H. M. S. *Icarus* at Nagasaki. It is believed that some sailors of a ship belonging to the Prince of Toza are the guilty parties, and Sir Harry Parkes has lately visited that daimio's capital, in the *Basilisk*; but has failed to obtain much satisfaction. It is satisfactory to learn that Stotsbashi has consented, for the present, to retain the Tycoonate.

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Editorial Selections.

THE "PEKING GAZETTE."

THE Kingpau, "Metropolitan Promulgation," or *Peking Gazette*, being issued almost every day at the capital of this empire, might be supposed to afford matter to North-China newspapers for copious extracts. Those however, who can read that curious periodical, and who therefore naturally take most interest in its contents, are seldom found among its readers, and the few who take it up at all give it but a cursory glance. This is partly because it is jéjune, untrustworthy, and illegibly printed on paper of the poorest quality. As there is little to repay the labor of perusal, so there is no great inducement to undertake the task of translating our Imperial contemporary. We have often been at pains to lay before our readers, as our columns in former days will abundantly testify, full translations from it; but we doubt if many took the trouble to read those translations, the preparation of which cost much labor. Nevertheless the *Peking Gazette* is a source of useful information, partly from what is to be gleaned from it, and partly from what it does not contain. How or by whom the selections of memorials, reports, and rescripts are selected, we cannot discover; one thing only is evident, viz: that a high official position or wealth can secure the non-insertion of articles, but what does appear, we have sufficient assurance, has not been tampered with or garbled. Whatever mis-statement or suppression of facts may be observed, all, it is certain, have been officially scrutinised. With regard to information that is withheld from its columns, we may refer to the rebellion of the Mohammedans in Yunnan, as an example, no allusion to which has yet appeared in the Metropolitan Promulgator. Our first information of that rising was derived from British Burmah, and subsequently corroborated by successive reports from Hankow.

Some use may be made of the last file that has come to hand, dated the early part of August. Although much has been written about the Censorate, our knowledge of the constitution and proceedings of that unique body is very imperfect, and we shall restrict our present cursory scanning of the *Gazettes* to a notice of some of the cases that have lately come before that department of the Imperial government; to cases in which it has acted as a Court of appeal.

A very small portion of the cases in which the provincial tribunals are supposed to have acted erroneously or unjustly, are carried to Peking for final adjudication. An appeal to the Censorate is an expensive and troublesome proceeding; the absence of a professional class of lawyers in China lessens in no wise the cost of litigation. The Chinese are a litigious race; litigation is with them a luxury, and perhaps it is best, on the whole, that they should find it an expensive one. Only those who are desperately in earnest, and prompted by the strongest feelings, carry their complaints to the metropolis of the nation. A case of this kind we have before us; that of a mother whose son is pining in banishment, and whose property was previously sequestrated on a false accusation. She comes before the Censorate praying for a reversal of judgement. On the part of the prosecution the case stands thus—The criminal was District Magistrate of Tsingkiang in Fuhkien, and while on duty there was charged with peculation and bribery by the Prefect and Intendant, who submitted the proof of their charges to the Provincial yamun which, with the Governor General, found him guilty, and through whom it was decreed that his property should be confiscated, and he himself banished to the remotest bounds of the empire, to Ili, the Siberia of the Middle Kingdom. The decision, and the evidence on which it was founded, were transmitted to Peking, and at the same time, the sentence against the unfortunate delinquent was carried into execution, without waiting for its confirmation; though this, it seems, was allowable on the part of the high authorities of Fuhkien.

For the defence, it is stated by Mrs. Yih Ne-hu that her son Yih Wei-ling, so far from being a defaulter to the amount of 1,200 taels, was 15,000 taels out of pocket, owing to his zealous discharge of magisterial duties at Tsingkiang; that the funds which he is accused of having appropriated to his own use were disbursed in preparations of defence against the rebels, who at that time menaced the city, and that the sum alleged to have been given to him as a bribe by a set of bad men, was a sum of which he mulcted them, and which he appropriated for public defence. All these points the petitioner states have been established, by officers who succeded the accusers. The mother of the banished Magistrate then brings forward a counter-charge. Yih Wei-ling, it appears, was a man of wealth, his home being in Hangchow. His accusers, in carrying out the decree of sequestration, themselves purchased his effects at a nominal amount, taking property to the value of 10,000 taels, for the 1,200 which had been decreed. The Censorate endorses the petitioner's prayer to have the case re-investigated, adding that, if her representations are true, the prosecutors are culpable.

To the maternal appeal for justice, follows that of a person who has hitherto been frustrated in his attempts to bring to trial the murderer of his brother. The deceased Tsiang ching-ting, of Weiming in Shautung, having suffered from depredations made in his wheat-field, went out one night to discover the perpetrator and was unfortunately too successful. He seized the thief, who thereupon used his reaper with fearful effect, inflicting thirty wounds on his capturer, and then cut off his head. Several persons heard the cries of the murdered man, and dimly witnessed the transaction. Tsiang's family, alarmed by his absence, searched for him, but it was not until the following day that they ascertained his fate. Meanwhile the murderer was furnished with money by his friends to facilitate his escape, being chiefly aided by his brother, who is chief of the Magistrate's Police force. Delays intervened before that Magistrate held an inquest over the body, and when that functionary finally issued a writ for the murderer's apprehension, the chief of police managed to have it detained at the office several days, by which means the fugitive was enabled to reach parts remote and unknown. Tsing Tsing-siau, son of the deceased, was informed by the murderer's brother that thirty taels must be paid for the further prosecution of the search, and nearly the whole of this was paid, when the son suddenly died from rage and grief. The duty of avenging the homicide then devolved on the brother of the murdered man, who made six applications to the prefect, and one to the criminal judges for aid, to bring the murderer to trial, but without success. The Censorate, after recapitulating the particulars of the case, call to it the attention of the Emperor, which probably secures all that the avengers of blood could desire.

Criminal Jurisprudence in China is illustrated, feebly it is true, by a study of the cases that are taken up by the Censorate. In the following, for example, we find intervention sought by a man who has been incarcerated on a false charge of murder. The complainant, a literary man of Panting in Chihli province, had purchased a cow from a drover, who was subsequently robbed and murdered and his corpse thrown into a canal. Suspicion fell upon Chang, the scholar, who was condemned to prison until his innocence or guilt could be established. He might have spent the remainder of his days there awaiting a trial, but for the apprehension of a relative of one of the gang which committed the crime. He was a workman, and inquired of his employer if there was any way of saving the life of a man who, with others, had conspired to rob and murder. The suspicions of the master were awakened, and he gave every assurance that his workman might make disclosure of any kind about any body, and that, by so doing, he could prevent harm coming to a particular friend who might become involved by his revelations. Thus deluded and cajoled, he gave the magistrate a full account of the murder by a band of robbers, one of whom was his relative. Measures were accordingly taken for their apprehension; but they beat off the officers who were sent against them, and spent large sums in bribing others, and by these means they continued at liberty while the innocent man was suffering imprisonment. This occurred at a time when a panic prevailed on account of the proximity of bands of rebels, the region being in a state of anarchy, the lawless seizing that opportunity to oppress, rob, and murder with impunity. The Censorate, in reviewing the case, introduce as usual the word "if." "If," say they, the complainant's statement is true, a grave crime has been committed, and they beg that the matter be thoroughly sifted.

It may be questioned if, in our own countries, there was so little restraint on the tribunals of justice, if the liberty of the subject was so imperfectly provided for, whether justice would be more impartially administered among us than it is in China. In view of the almost absolute power which the mandarins possess, and for the abuse of which they are so unlikely to be called to account, in view too of the low state of morality in the country, it is a marvel that the innocent do not suffer oftener and the guilty escape more frequently.

LION-WORSHIP IN ENGLAND.

IT has been remarked that in the far East we take a balloon view of English politics and transactions. When residing in London, the *Times* supplies us with a mass of information important and trivial. The amazing number of incidents which each day presents is almost bewildering; at least, it is often unfavourable to the formation of clear general views. From the standpoint we occupy abroad, things present a very different aspect. We have in the summaries compiled for transmission to India and China, less variety of details to distract us, and therefore we are often struck when out here with inconsistencies on the part of our fellow countrymen which we should not perhaps have seen so distinctly at home. In their estimate of Orientals, certainly the good people in England often go astray. They are fascinated by a scarlet fez and irresistibly captivated by a caftan, never mind who wears those picturesque garments. They are not careful to enquire who the "distinguished foreigner" is; indeed, given a quaint dress and tawny or sallow physiognomy, and they are not curious to ascertain if he be "distinguished" at all. This is not to be wondered at, the national character has not changed since Shakspeare wrote "the Tempest," and it is still true that, though "they will not give a doit to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian." Knowing as we do know what manner of men the Asiatics often are who go home, and who are made the "lions" of London drawing rooms, this is of course amusing. Any man whose legitimate place in native society is probably that of a "coolie," may find himself caressed by Dukes and Dowagers, consulted by Senators and Savans, patronized by Bishops and petted by Princes. Some five years ago, society took up certain equivocal men with tattooed noses and followed them everywhere. No scientific society, no religious gathering, no moral public amusement could pretend to go off with éclat without the Maori Chiefs. They had a brief and comet-like career, and its close need not be re-called. Quite lately we have read of the reception recorded to Chang. This unfortunate or fortunate inkseller has been at every theatre, at every soirée, at every exhibition in London; and has been an attractive and, we believe, prosperous exhibition in himself. His measure is to be found on the walls of a palace, pencilled by princely fingers. Royalty patronized him, at Malborough House; and religion gave him a Bible, which he could not read, at Exeter Hall.

Now all this is very well; we will not say it is altogether harmless, for we believe it does some mischief, and tends to make us a European joke, but we can afford to have our eccentricities, and if this love of outlandish men were regulated and discriminated, no one need complain. But unluckily our officials copy the vulgar error too faithfully, and make strange blunders. A pretender has a better chance of honour than a genuine Prince. We have been led into these remarks by reading the account of the reception accorded to the Egyptian Viceroy, and contrasting it with that given to the Chinaman, Pin. We need not remind our readers of the true *status* of these two personages. One is a Prince ranking second to the Sultan, the other a Foreign Office Clerk. Yet the welcome accorded to the sallow scribe who came from a country which systematically insults us, was far more cordial than that extended to the Ruler of the most ancient country in the world—the constant ally of England. An officer with a large salary was appointed to act as Pin's "Guide, Philosopher and Friend," and Pin himself was presented at Court, fêted and glorified. The Viceroy may thank the Prophet and Lord Dudley that he was not thrust into an hotel. He was only allowed a brief glance at Royalty. He was fleeced mercilessly by showy appeals to his charity, and he was, in the opinion of many, grossly insulted at the Opera. We are aware, of course, that the affair of the Prince of Wales's box has been partially explained away, but when entertaining a personage of the Viceroy's rank, officials should see that no neglect or appearance of neglect occurs; there should be no necessity for clumsy explanations. Above all there should be some discrimination exercised in dispensing hospitality. We shall not undo for years the mischief occasioned by the disproportionate and extravagant honours heaped on Pin. He will of course continue to his dying day to assert, and his countrymen probably to believe, that the English paid him court, because they feared the power of the Emperor of China. Hence will result (if indeed the fruits of the error are not already apparent) more exclusiveness, more mystification, more official neglect of our reasonable demands. Without discourtesy, it is possible to graduate our scale of honour so as to keep a visitor in his place. We have contrived, as it is, to humiliate a generous and powerful sovereign, and to inflame the self-conceit of a pretentious underling.

CHINESE DIALECTS.

ONE of the great sources of the complexity of Chinese affairs is the multitude of the dialects spoken over the Empire. The curse of Babel has descended with special force upon the Middle Kingdom. No realm in the world probably ever contained so many persons who were unintelligible to each other when they opened their lips. The Ningpo man is unintelligible at Canton, the Shanghai man is unintelligible at Ningpo and Canton, and the Ningpo man, the Canton man, and the Shanghai man, are all three unintelligible at Peking. Hence arise many troubles. Ample opportunity is given for mystification, and the art known in vulgar circles as "bamboozling" is facilitated extraordinarily by this multitude of tongues. Now amongst the few good results which have accrued from the rebellion, has been a perceptible change for the better in this respect. The solitary advantage perhaps which has resulted from this

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terrible scourge, has been the blending of the natives of one province with the natives of another. Fugitives from the fertile Uplands of Shantung, and the vicinity of the capital, were driven southwards by the bands of foragers, and the result was a certain interchange of social good offices which necessitated efforts at mutual comprehension.

The intercourse with foreigners, too has been the second strong and influential cause, which has assisted to fuse the natives of one province with the natives of another. All are alike affected by the cogent motive of interest. This brings them to the Treaty ports, and in these ports the Chinese meet men who speak other tongues, but who have a common cause with them; and therefore it is to the advantage of all parties that an easy and rapid medium of communication be acquired without unnecessary delay. Hence we hear many dialects in Shanghai in this present 1867, whereas in the old days we hardly ever heard any voices save those which spoke the language of the Province. Old residents remember when, some seven years ago, they heard no sounds save those of the rude provincial tongue. It is in these days quite otherwise; the ear accustomed to that ancient cacophony now misses its familir cadences. Now and then, as you listen in the quiet evening, you hear a group of labourers talking as they pass on their way to some village on the Woosung Road, and you catch sounds altogether different from those in ordinary use. The fact is that Shanghai natives are picking up words freely from all quarters, and that a curious jargon borrowed from Ningpo, Canton and Nanking is taking the place of the ancient vernacular. The antiquarian may regret this change, for the dialect of Shanghai is probably a very old form of Chinese language. It has been compared by an experienced philologist, to the west country districts of our own country; in which we often find imbedded old forms of speech and quaint Saxon words and phrases, which are never met with in the north or in the metropolis. This dialect too, in its rough, broad uncouthness, is like the speech of a rustic population in every country. It affords a marked contrast to the more refined utterances of Urbanus. The language of the city-living trader is always more delicate in sound, perhaps more "mincing" than the speech of those who till the ground and whose "talk is of bullocks." As it is in Europe, so it is in China, the broad dialect of Shanghai and indeed of the whole province of Kiangsu is prominently the dialect of men addicted to agricultural pursuits, as distinct from the *patois* of townbred persons. But though old ears are puzzled by the change, it is nevertheless a beneficial one; indeed the good resulting from circumstances apparently evil and untoward cannot be more forcibly exhibited. Owing to this disastrous and sanguinary rebellion, the great barrier to free intercourse between Chinaman and Chinaman is likely to be gradually removed.

When so much is written about the gradual diffusion of European ideas in China, it is curious that no philanthrophic philologist has yet turned his attention to a scheme by which "one speech and one language" might be extended over the Flowery Land. The present state of affairs, however, is a proof of the way in which means we should never expect effect beneficial results, where the nostrums and notable schemes of professed regenerators of society commonly fail. Most beneficial effects must result to the political and moral state of China from the establishment of a common medium, by means of which the subjects of this vast and misgoverned realm may compare notes; facilities for the discussion of grievances may eventuate in the discovery of some projects of reform. The Chinaman from Hankow who meets the Chinaman from Canton or Ningpo at a tea shop, now possesses sufficient command of his acquaintance's language to take part in a commonplace conversation. They may not have enough words mutually intelligible to enable the one to repeat and the other to understand one of those favourite stories of interminable length and intricate plot which beguile so many evenings in every Eastern land; but there is a common *patois*, and by means of it ideas are exchanged, news picked up, and gossip of the ordinary miscellaneous style freely indulged in. Like the hero and heroine of an old English ditty, the Cantonese comprador and the Shanghai or Ningpo shopkeeper talk about—

"The price of things, the fashions, and the weather;"

and thence they may easily pass to the discussion of questions connected with the social polity and government. The first step to the redress of a grievance is its ventilation.

REVIEW. *

We have been prevented hitherto from reviewing a book on China lately written by Mr. Mossman. It is published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education appointed by the Society for promoting Christian knowledge; and this fact must be borne in mind during its perusal. The object of the work is not to add to the stores of abstruse lore regarding China and her institutions which have been collated by sinologues; nor to enter on a detailed description of the vast Chinese empire, "but simply to furnish, within a limited space, a concise account of China proper," for the information of the general reader. This object we think it well attains, giving a great deal of accurate and interesting information regarding the country, its inhabitants and its institutions. We differ from the writer on some points. We do not, for instance, believe in the immense population which is usually ascribed to China. Mr. Mossman, speaking on the authority of the Russian embassy at Peking, sets this down at 414,686,994. The four units are rather amusing, to any one who has lived in China long enough to appreciate the difficulty which must exist in estimating the numbers within as many thousands; but we dissent equally strongly from the millions. Kiangsu, for instance, is admittedly one of the most populous provinces in the empire, and must cover a area nearly as wide as England. But we do not think that any one who has travelled through it will maintain its population to equal that of the latter country; though, to arrive at anything like the figures quoted, not only Kiangsu but each one of the eighteen provinces should be even more densely peopled. Soochow, Shanghai, and possibly, Yangchow are the only three cities within its borders that will bear comparison with London, Liverpool, Manchester or Birmingham; and even in the palmiest days of the former, it never contained a third of the population of the English capital. Nor can Shanghai now compete with the two next named English cities. Mr. Mossman estimates its population at 450,000; but we doubt whether it contains two-thirds of this number. The census taken in 1864 showed 77,645 souls in the English and 30,000 in the French concessions; they certainly do not contain a greater number now. Still more certainly, the city and suburbs do not contain the 190,000 and 140,000 assigned to them by our author. Indeed, we believe the former to be less thickly populated than the latter, and should not be disposed to assign 250,000 to both together. But we are not aware that any statistics exist by which to verify any estimate that may be formed, so it is idle guessing. Admitting, even, the correctness of the Russian estimate; this was made in 1842, since when the Taeping rebellion has swept like a destroying blast over this and the adjacent province; and insurrection of greater or less importance has been the normal condition of North-China. Who shall estimate the number to be struck off the roll—victims to the rapine and murder which are the invariable concomitants of military movements in this country? The latest census published by Government, in 1812, returned the population of the eighteen provinces at 361,693,879; and we doubt whether the natural increase even of this fecund race has, since that time, counterbalanced the loss of life during civil strife.

To a sketch of the physical features of the country, and of its history, succeed several interesting chapters on the industrial pursuits and manufactures of the people. And amongst these the cultivation of rice and tea, and the preparation of silk and cotton naturally assume a prominent position. We hope the next writer on China will be able to add to these, mining, as an important and lucrative pursuit. The mineral wealth of its hills has been sufficiently descanted on of late, and we are disposed to think that the prospect of "opening up" their resources is not remote. That the Government will be readily induced to grant to any foreigner a proprietary right in, or even a written permission to work, any mine, we do not for a moment suppose. But it is quite possible that cupidity, if no better feeling, may induce it to permit tacitly the development of wealth which would largely and directly increase its revenue. Impecuniosity harasses Peking as well as Shanghai, and monetary distress will frequently impel the sufferer to measures the most hateful. As it is, the best coal-fields of China lie almost untouched, notwithstanding the comparatively high price of the vegetable fuel which is almost exclusively used. The day however when their treasures will be disturbed is now fast approaching. Before many years are over, the present tottering dynasty will either have had to seek, in a liberal policy, a new source of strength; or will have given place to new rulers, who will bid high for foreign countenance, as a means of steadying themselves on the throne. In either case, the exclusive policy which so long kept China from intercourse with foreign nations, and still cramps the country by its fetters, will have been irrecoverably shaken. We look forward therefore to the day when steam carriage shall supply us with coal from the interior, more cheaply than sailing ships from Cardiff or Sydney; and when smelting furnaces in the hills of Shantung and Chekeang shall create a demand which it will require a new industry to supply.

The Fine Arts, Mr. Mossman rightly affirms, as understood in Europe, "have no counterpart in China. Grandeur of design or sublimity of conception are never attained by the Chinese." Their architecture is of the most primitive and their decorative ability of the simplest. As painters, they have a faculty for copying, which contrasts strangely with the uncouth pictures they themselves produce. They have no idea of perspective, and from this defect, as well apparently as from a deficient conception of the beautiful, they fail to produce other than ludicrous caricatures of landscape. At the same time, they can paint a good likeness, and Canton artists occasionally produce miniatures on ivory that would be deemed good in Europe. Sculpture is at a still lower standard, the grotesque figures which adorn their temples being apparently the highest conception by the Chinese of this branch of art; while the quaint figures which mark the tombs of Magnates, possess just sufficient likeness to the animals they are intended to represent, to enable identification. Every one, even in China, is probably not aware that Music enjoys the privilege of direct government patronage; that there is a Board of Music at Peking, whose duties are "to study the principles of harmony and melody, to compose musical pieces, and to form instruments of music proper for them, also to suit such musical pieces to the various ceremonial, sacrificial and festive occasions on which they are required." Most persons who have heard Chinese music, will be disposed to reverse a favourite quotation and to exclaim, what trivial results spring from so pretentious a cause. From a consideration of the cultivation of the Chinese, our author glides naturally in an essay on their civilisation and social condition; and this, to a reader in England, is probably one of the most interesting chapters in the book. Residents in China become so accustomed to the peculiarities which daily meet their view, that they cease almost to notice the points of difference from Western habits. They are almost surprised, when reading a description of China, to find how much that is quaint and opposed to European notions does pass daily before their eyes, unnoticed. Still more surprised will they be to find how much beauty they have overlooked, when reading a description Mr. Mossman quotes from some earlier writer, of Chinese ladies—"a peculiar softness of manner, an eye beaming with a flood of light, a smile replete with nature's own enchantments, and a voice that lights upon the ear like melting strains of an Æolian harp or the subdued pulses of distant music." Ye gods! We are too staggered for further comment. No wonder Mr. Mossman should infer from the absence of cases of wife-beating from Chinese criminal records, that such were unknown. Unfortunately, however, the defect really is in the jurisprudence. Family discipline is allowed to go so far that Chinese law has not defined where it ends and criminal assault begins. No restriction is placed on the amount of corporeal chastisement which the head of a family may inflict on its members. Affection modifies it in most cases; but even the beauty described above, in so glowing terms, does not always protect the females from very brutal treatment.

We have not time to follow Mr. Mossman through his concluding chapters, on the literature and theology of the Chinese. Like the rest of his book, they contain much interesting information—little, if any of it, new to the reader who has made China, its people, and institutions an object of study; but well adapted to convey to the home reader an impression of the peculiarities which both its language and creeds offer. A high tribute is paid, in connection with the latter subject, to the unwearied labours of Roman Catholic missions; and rather undue importance, perhaps, attached to the practice of distributing tracts and Chinese versions of the Scripture, more favoured by Protestants. People are apt to judge the value of different systems by results, and the weight of this evidence is overwhelming in favour of the Roman Catholics. Setting aside the question of actual and intelligent conversion to Christianity—of which, we very fear neither party can boast many cases—the good done by their system of reclaiming and educating children, who would otherwise be left to ignorance, if not beggary and vice, is incalculable. Much of this may be attributed to their superior organisation and resources; but more to the self-denying energy with which they devote themselves to the task. Abandoning foreign modes of life and foreign comforts, they throw themselves, indeed as well as in word, into their work; and in the fullest possible sense make China their adopted country. Protestant missionaries have not generally thought it worth while to adopt similar tactics.

* China. A brief account of the country, its inhabitants and their institutions; by Samuel Mossman.

TIENTSIN.

Since writing to you on the morning of the 6th instant, we have been put in possession of further and more accurate news regarding the outbreak at the town of Wangkeakow, 90 li from Tientsin. It appears that it was a body of mounted robbers, or rebels as people choose to name them, who first commenced the outbreak by plundering the money-shops and pawnbroker's hongs, and who were finally aided by the starving people to plunder the opulent inhabitants generally. Considerable fright was created amongst the people in Tientsin city and suburbs, by the collecting and despatching of troops during the

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night of the 3rd instant. The number of rebels who were reported to have appeared at Wangkeakow was at first greatly exaggerated, and the inhabitants of Tientsin were led to think that a large body of rebels were close at hand and were meditating an advance on Tientsin; hence the fright and great excitement, during the whole of the night in question, amongst the Tientsin people. It appears that, on the troops reaching Wangkeakow, a few shots were exchanged with the rebels, after which the latter mounted their horses and went westward, the Imperial legions being left masters of the field. They accordingly declare themselves victors in the battle of Wang-kea-kow.

Contrary to most prognostications we have had, in the form of weather, nothing scarcely but rain since I last wrote to you; and the roads in town and out of its have almost become impassable. Consequently the few traders here have not moved abroad, and there has literally been no business done in imports. I understand that, now, all hopes are given up of gathering in a pea and buck-wheat crop, owing to too much rain and cool weather. Last night, the thermometer fell to 61 Fahr., and it has evidently become cold in Mongolia, as the wild fowl are beginning already to appear from thence at Tientsin. I have heard nothing further regarding the large body of rebels which lately left Shantung province for the westward.

* * * *

CHEFOO.

It is reported that, in forcing their way through the Imperialist lines, the rebels seduced 10,000 Imperial soldiers to join them; but inasmuch as they did not pass through the said lines at all, but escaped by the sea, this rumour is open to question; though it is quite probable that a smaller body may have deserted to them. The commander of the renegades is said to have committed suicide. The Taotai has spread a report that the rebels have gone to Nganhwei, but certain news has been received here of there being near Tsi-nan. And as there are more insurgents close by there, matters are not likely to improve. It is a question whether the rebels will now go back to Honan or march north-ward towards the capital. There are rumours that Li-hung-chang has attacked and beaten them near Tsi-nan; but nobody believes it, as the Taotai would be only too glad to announce the fact instead of saying that they had gone to Ngan-hwei. It is a critical moment for the Chinese Government, as strong bands of independent banditti are roaming through Pe-cheli, with whom the Honan Nien-fei may at any moment join, and place the capital itself in danger. Although things are kept pretty close at Peking, it is known that the Foreign ministers do not speak of helping the Chinese Government. Every one seems to dread the responsibility of governing China altogether, and so the Diplomatists cling to the old axiom—*Principiis obsta*. It may be a question whether this, inactivity, if persevered in, will not be a neglect of duty. The chief end and purpose of our Minister in China is to foster and protect commercial interests; and if they suffer from rebellion, the conclusion seems to be that he is bound to remove that obstruction. This would not involve any outlay of money on the part of the British government, or any absorption of Chinese territory. A few regiments of Sikh Cavalry, with a couple of batteries of Light Artillery, such as Hannen's Battery in the late Chinese war, would completely clear the North of China of rebels. The Peking authorities can easily find the money to pay for the passage of these troops, and their support in this country. There are steamers, such as the *Far East* and *Erl King*, now on the coast, quite suitable to transport these troops from India—and if energy were displayed, a few months might see the North of China swept clean of the rebels who are devastating the country. Or, perhaps the Russians might volunteer to send a few thousand Cossacks to keep the North of China quiet—and rather than wait to see the country destroyed and our commerce stagnant, it would be better to consent to such a military occupation. The possession of North China by Russia might be very beneficial to our trade. That government appears actuated by liberal ideas, and at Passiett, where they have lately established themselves at the expense of China, they give every facility to trade. No reliance can be placed on native drilled troops; any one who has seen them exercising on the race-course at Tientsin must remember the frequent spills, and awkward manœuvering of the cavalry, and the drilled troops do not convey a favourable impression at Chefoo. What is wanted is a foreign legion, whether Swiss, American, Russian or any other nationality, and in order to secure their pay the Customs revenue should be entirely given up for the Ministers of war. The foundation of a college at Peking, for all practical purposes, is the same as laying down an estate with timber by planting acorns. What is wanted is an immediate remedy. The same process is required for China as Count Bismarck has tried so successfully in Germany. Let the friends of the Chinese government persuade them of this, and urge them to act quickly. The rebels perfectly understand the *Bismarckian* ideas, and they will very soon require to be met with an equal determination.

THE NEW CLUB.

A meeting was held at the Club on Saturday, for the purpose of electing a committee of management for the proposed New Club.

The following gentlement were present:—Messrs. Fearon, Tate, Ashton, Hayes, Tyson, Oliphant, McDonell, J. T. Brand, R. Miller, D. King, Jr., Wheelock, Bell, Overweg, Reynolds, Coutts, Mackintosh, Hawes, Pomeroy, and others.

Mr. BELL was voted to the Chair, and said that owing to the illness of the Chairman (Mr. Duncanson) it devolved upon him to lay before the meeting the object for which they were called together viz.: the election of a Committee of Management. He was quite sure that if sufficient support was accorded to the scheme, it would be a remunerative one.

Mr. ASHTON said before the business of choosing a committee was begun he should like to know on what principle the Club would be opened.

The CHAIRMAN said that would rest with the New Committee.

Mr. OLIPHANT remarked that the public were of opinion that a public restaurant would be attached to the Club, he should like to know if this was true.

The CHAIRMAN said that nothing had been done with reference to a restaurant.

Mr. FEARON thought that the resolution passed at the last meeting, which referred to the restaurant, had been entirely misunderstood. He did not think that a restaurant open to non-members meant that it was open to the public; the meaning of "public" was that it would be open to friends of members, or any one introduced by a member; he for one did not wish for a public restaurant, and the best way would be to take the sense of the meeting about the matter. He might add that the Shareholders had no desire to go in for a scheme, which was for their advantage alone, but wished the members to elect a managing committee from their own number to conduct the Club.

Some discussion ensued on the question of the committee, when Mr. Bell said that it was evident the duties of a managing committee were to ascertain the expenses &c., and regulate their proceedings accordingly.

Mr. FEARON stated that there was enough money to pay off the interest on the mortgage and other pressing debts, so that the Club could go on till the end of the year or even longer, without much trouble. He thought it would be well if Shareholders and members were both represented on the committee. For instance make a committee of 7 shareholders and 5 members, so that both interests could be representented.

Mr. ASHTON desired to take the sense of the meeting about the restaurant, before nominating a Committee, as on that point rested whether several gentlemen would join the New Club.

A discussion took place between Mr. Fearon and Mr. Oliphant as to who were to vote.

It was then proposed by Mr. ASHTON seconded by Mr. KELLY and carried unanimously.

"That there be no public restaurant attached to the Club."

A question arose as to what would be the duties of the new Committee, and Mr. Ashton said there ought to be two Committees viz a Finance Committee and a Committee of Management.

Mr. TATE said it would be difficult for members to elect Shareholders to serve on the Committee and *vice versa*, it would be better for the members to elect a Committee from their own number and the Shareholders to do likewise.

Mr. ASHTON suggested that the Old Committee carry on the Club till the end of the month.

Mr. BELL here read out a list of names proposed for the Committee, on which,

Mr. TATE said that before that list was submitted to the meeting he begged to say, that as a Shareholder, he objected to several of the names proposed. What was wanted was a working Committee who would devote their attention to the Club. A Taipan's Committee was not at all desirable.

Mr. HAYES suggested that it would meet the difficulty, by giving the members committee the entire control except as regards the monied interests of the Club.

A lengthy discussion here was carried on and various proposals were brought forward, this was at length terminated by the following proposition.

It was proposed by Mr. ASHTON, seconded by Mr. OLIPHANT and carried unanimously.

That in consequence of the uncertainty as to who are members and who are not, it is not easy to name 7 shareholders and 5 members for said committee, it is therefore proposed that the Club be carried on for a fortnight under the old Committee, by which time the Secretary can circulate the Lists of Shareholders and members. On the 20th instant, boxes will be placed in the Reading Room wherein shareholders and members can place their balloting papers.

It was again proposed that the old Committee carry on till the 1st October, which they consented to do.

Mr. BRAND wished to know on what principle new members were to be admitted.

Mr. TATE said that there could be no difficulty on that head, as a balloting committee could be formed from the new members.

It was then proposed by Mr. OLIPHANT and seconded by Mr. TYSON

That the ballot boxes be closed on 1st October for the election of committees to represent Shareholders and Members, and that intending new members can, by sending in their names by the 1st Proximo, be balloted for.

The meeting then separated, with the customary vote of thanks to the Chairman.

PILOTAGE.

THE following letter has been addressed by Sir Rutherford Alcock to H. B. M. Consul at this port, on the subject of the new Pilotage Regulations.

SIR,—I have received the letter of the 17th of August from the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce forwarded through you on the subject of the Chinese Pilotage Regulations. Your despatch No. 60 *A* of the 20th of August on the same subject together with a copy of a letter to your address, and another to the Commissioner of Customs from certain Insurance Companies, refusing to nominate to the Board of Examiners, are also before me, and as the whole of these communications refer to the same matters it will be more satisfactory, and save time, to answer them collectively.

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce begins by complaining that no opportunity had been given to the Merchants at the open Ports to express their views on a subject of such immediate importance and interest to them as a code of New Pilotage Regulations. The Committee may rest assured I am at all times glad to know their views on any points connected with the commerce of China in which they have so vital an interest, and to profit by their practical experience for the better ordering of all matters touching its prosperity. If they were not previously consulted in the present instance it arose from no indisposition on my part to benefit by their local knowledge and give all due weight and consideration to their opinions, but chiefly from the necessity of taking immediate action to remedy a state of things practically leaving this Port, and every other Treaty Port in China, without any system by which efficient Pilotage could be secured, to the manifest injury of all shipping interests. I say chiefly, for there were other considerations which dictated this course. The General Pilotage Regulations were, in truth, new in form, and in their sanction or authority, rather than in their substance. The opinions and views of the mercantile community and the Consuls on this subject had been fully before me for a long period, and any renewed expression of them was the less required at this conjuncture. During several months in the past year, Pilotage Regulations for that Port had been the subject of long and anxious debate with the Consuls, taking into their councils the collective body of merchants and others interested practically in the satisfactory and equitable working of the code. The result of so much labour and cooperative effort had scarcely been achieved however by the adoption of the Regulations agreed upon in November 1866 with the sanction of the Foreign Representatives, than the whole system collapsed by the secession of one of the Consular body, through and by whom alone they could be carried into effect. It became obvious to demonstration that no permanent system could be established upon such a precarious and unsound basis, and that an imperative necessity existed for placing without further delay all that concerned the Pilotage and conservancy of the rivers and harbours connected with the Treaty Ports under the control of the government of the country on whom all such matters devolve by a universally recognised right; —without interference or impediment on the part of Foreign Powers, once the principles governing such control should be definitely established by a common accord with the Representatives of all the Treaty Powers. This, the general code of Pilotage Regulations emanating from the Chinese government in connection with the Foreign Representatives, very satisfactorily effected in my opinion, as in the opinion of all my colleagues. For any special application or modifications which local conditions might suggest as desirable or expedient at the several Ports in the common interest, ample provision was made in the 9th article authorising the adoption, after due consultation with the Consuls and reference to the Tsungli Yamên and Foreign Representatives at Peking, of General rules and byelaws to meet all local wants and conditions.

I thought I had sufficiently explained the general principles and grounds of action in my despatch of the 27th of March which was printed for general information, but either this has been forgotten or been very inadequately understood, judging from the various representations now before me. If the policy of such a measure had been understood and its beneficial bearing on all the interests connected with Shipping had been appreciated, the causeless alarm expressed by some, and the spirit of antagonism manifested by others, could not have been avowed by any portion of a Mercantile community.

It only remains for me to say that passing in review the objections taken by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to certain articles of the General Regulations, I see nothing in any of these which cannot be satisfactorily met by such local Rules limiting or modifying the application of the former, as the Harbour-masters, with the Consuls, in communication with their respective Mercantile communities, are authorized to frame for final approval at Peking. The relief of coasting Steamers from Pilotage Dues was always contemplated as a local Regulation, and so of many other and minor details.

I see no necessity for any alteration therefore in the General Pilotage Regulations as equitable bases for a system applicable to all the Treaty Ports alike, being open to local modifications in their application at the several places. I have received no complaint from any other Ports, and in some, on the contrary, the necessary byelaws and Rules are being satisfactorily agreed upon. The two main objections of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, referring to Articles 14 and 15, would equally apply to the Maritime Law and Customs of Great Britain, as well as those of nearly every other European State. In all, the compulsory employment of Pilots has been enacted as just and expedient, with a view to general security and the maintenance of an efficient body of Pilots. In our own Merchant Shipping Act, as I have already advised you, consignees are distinctly made liable to pay Pilotage Dues under Section CCCLXIII. The qualification embodied in the same clause, limiting it to those who "have paid, or made themselves liable to pay, any other charge on "account of such ship in the Port of her "arrival and discharge," refers to a condition of such general bearing that I apprehend there can be few consignees or agents for Ships who neither "pay nor "make themselves liable to pay any other "charge on account of such Ship." While as regards the subsequent protective clause giving power to Consignees to retain the Pilotage Dues for which they are liable out of any monies in their hands received on account of such Ship—in so far as any British ship is concerned, that protection it appears to me exists for Consignees in China as in Great Britain, so long as no special legislation, under the Queen's Order in Council, deprives them of it.

It will thus be seen that nothing in these General Regulations is at variance with the spirit of our own legislation, or imposes a liability, which by English Law is not imposed upon British Subjects. I scarcely think the question can arise therefore whether Regulations forming part of the Municipal Law of China and duly embodied in an Act of special legislation authorised by the Queen's Order in Council for China, can be legally disputed, even assuming that any of the Regulations were different from, or not strictly in accordance with, the Law of Great Britain.

But I entertain a very strong conviction that under either aspect these Regulations are valid and binding upon all British Subjects, and being moreover thoroughly convinced that it is essential, in the interests of all Foreign Trade and Ships navigating the Chinese seas, that they should be maintained in their integrity, subject only to such alteration as has been already provided, by Bye-laws and Rules regulating their application at each Port, you are instructed to use the Powers with which you are invested to give them the

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fullest effect, and support the Chinese authorities in carrying them out.

As regards the refusal of the Managers of Insurance Companies at Shanghai to co-operate by nominating to the Board of Examiners, it was in their interest and that of their constituents that an option was given them of nominating a candidate for a seat at the Board of appointment of Pilots. If they should after further consideration see fit not to take advantage of this privilege, the loss will be their own, and the Board will be completed without their aid, for to admit any power in them to impede the operation of the Board by refusal would be to violate the fundamental principle on which the whole system rests. The Chinese Government appoints by its delegate an examining Board, and has conceded the option to certain Public Bodies of taking part in the selection of the constituent members if they choose to profit by it, but in no other way can they be allowed to intervene or otherwise interfere with the execution of the work set forth in the Regulation.

You will forward a copy of this despatch to the Chairman of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and otherwise give it publicity for the information of all whom it may concern.

Your obedient servant,

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

C. A. WINCHESTER Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

PEKING, September 4th, 1867.

Law Reports.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

September, 19th 1867.

Before C. W. GOODWIN Esq.

In Re C. TREASURE JONES.

Mr. MITCHELL for the Bankrupt applied for an adjournment, with the view of eventually taking the estate out of Bankruptcy.

The Assistant Judge said it would be better to have the debts proved before so doing.

T. A. COWDEROY for Hall and Holtz proved for Tls. 1,893 19.

E. BYRNE for Watson & Co., proved for $ 606, 62.

G. J. W. COWIE proved Tls. 600 for rent for J. Morris:—for Shanghai Brick and Saw Mill & Co., Tls. 336 for bricks; for self, on account of offering a farm on the Soochow Creek for sale and buying it in, and for sale of the *Recorder* newspaper, Tls. 167 20 (admitted.)

Mr. COWIE also claimed for W. H. Lay of Chefoo, who is in England—Tls. 765.00—admitted.

F. WALSH proved for Tls. 207.

T. SMITH for Geo. Smith and Co. proved for Tls. 358.75.

Mr. MITCHELL then asked the Court to adjourn the meeting till 20th November, in order to allow answers to letters to be got from England, which were sent in July last.

Meeting adjourned till Monday, 25th November.

A question arose as to whether some books of Exchange tables which were in the hands of some of the Creditors, could be held as a set-off.

The Court reserved its decision on that head.

Re E. WARDEN.

This was a meeting for the bankrupt to pass his last examination and apply for his discharge; but he had omitted to file his statement of accounts, and consequently the application could not be made.

A. Phillippe, on behalf of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, handed in an account against the bankrupt for 13,000 and odd taels; a petition for the recovery of this amount had been filed in the Supreme Court prior to the adjudication.

The Court deferred to admit the proof until it had examined the petition above alluded to.

No other creditors appeared.

The meeting was adjourned to Monday, the 26th November next, when it is expected replies may be received to communications which have been addressed to creditors who are resident in Europe.

Correspondence.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—Foreigners in China are mostly young men engaged in their first enterprises of life, and, as a general thing, they are full of energy and zeal. At home they belonged to the educated and substantial portions of society, and may be regarded as representing three important branches of its interests,—the political, commercial, and religious. Thence they may be divided into three leading classes,—officials, merchants, and missionaries.

In my opinion all classes have honestly desired to succeed, and have earnestly striven to meet the expectations of their patrons at home. They began their career in China about the same time, and have had to encounter very similar difficulties. They have now tried their hands, exerted their skill, and prosecuted their respective enterprises under like conditions for about a quarter of a century. And what is the result?

Let us see. The officials shall answer first. Diplomacy is their legitimate field of action. Have they accomplished any thing of importance—any thing of which to boast? Have they been able to obtain any substantial concessions from the Chinese government, to influence it to adopt any of the laws, customs, or improvements of Western nations, or in any respect to change for the better? Has not almost every concession been gained by the sword rather than by diplomacy; and have not foreign officials allowed some even of these to become inoperative? In short, are they holding their own with the Chinese government and people, and do foreign governments, and people have as much confidence in their ability now as they have some years ago? I will not pretend to answer these questions; but I have a vague impressfon that the motion is retrograde.

How stands the account with the merchants? Have they not as a class, evidently lost ground of late years in China? Are their reputation and credit at home and abroad equal to what it used to be? Have they been able steadily to enlarge the sphere of their operations by introducing new articles into the Chinese market, such as carpets, tools, machines, laces, bonnets, crinoline, butter, cheese &c., &c.? Is it not as easy to introduce these things as it is the christian religion; and is it not to their advantage to do so? Again, have not scores of the merchants lost rather than made money, and have not a very large proportion of them become hopelessly bankrupt, ruining both themselves and their supporters? In short, will their books square, both as to money and reputation? I fear not. If the missionaries have failed or had poor success, they are in good company, having only followed the example of their "wiser brethren of the world." Yes, my official and mercantile brethren, China has proved a hard field to us all.

But have the missionaries failed as has been confidently asserted in the papers and elsewhere? Let us see. They claim no splendid success, only a slow and steady advance—their converts have increased in number, knowledge, and character from year to year. The field of their operations has constantly widened, a native ministry is growing up, educated children both male and female are now going forth into society and entering on the active duties of life. The influence of the missionaries is now greater than at any former period, their reputation among the people is unsullied and in every respect they have more than held their own in China. Very few have gone home through despair, still fewer have turned aside, or disgraced their calling. At home they have still the confidence of their patrons.

The churches contribute to sustain them more liberally than ever, and many young men are ready to join them in their enterprise; these are not the characteristics of failure. Missionaries have been more successful than either of the other classes in China, still they have done nothing of which to boast, and modesty, forbearance, and patience become all parties.

Yours &c.,

AD HOMINEM.

H. P. M. CONSUL GENERAL.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—A recent leading article in the *Recorder* ignores entirely the very good and sufficient grounds upon which Mr. Tettenborn refuses to come in "at the tail end" of the measures which have been framed for the government of this place. Why were these measures framed at all without the concurrence of the Prussian Consul? Messrs. Winchester and Mangum's letter of 29th July informs Mr. Tettenborn that "The natural mode by which the new "Treaty Powers could have placed them-"selves in the same position as the old, "*vis-a-vis* the Land Regulations, was to "intimate to the Chinese Government and "the Representatives of the other Signatory "Powers their desire to make their formal "adhesion to the original convention." I deny that such was the "natural mode," unless it be maintained that Article X. of the Land Regulations be a nullity. By such article it appears that "the foreign Consuls, &c." have to convene a meeting of the renters of land. The question is, "was the meeting of the 29th April convened in accordance with the Article X.? Clearly not, because the Prussian Consul for one was not a party to it; and it does not appear that he knew even that such a meeting, involving the interests of a large number of his subjects, was to be held. Yet a month afterwards a "Schedule of Taxes" is coolly sent to Mr. Tettenborn, for his signature. How can he acquiesce in measures which he has not been allowed to discuss with the "magnates" of England and America, and the advisability of passing which with great consideration, does not appear to have been much attended to. There can be no doubt that the meeting was not legally convened The onus lies not with the Consul, for what the *Recorder* styles "technical grounds," but with those who ignore all legal means of doing their duty. It is all very well to say that it is absurd to keep aloof from measures designed for the general good of the community—yes, if the community consisted of English and Americans; but the absurdity is for the English and American Consuls to legislate for the Prussian community without the consent of the Prussian Consul General, whose position is equal to that of the American, and superior to the English Consul. It is surely not unreasonable that the Consul for one of the principal powers should have been placed in such a position as to be able to recommend the "measures" for approval to his government, as without such approval he could not legally enforce the payment of taxes. If it was very desirable, as the *Recorder* says, to have invited Mr. Tettenborn to join in the Regulations, and it was an omission on the part of his colleagues that such was not done, and if it be the opinion of a sound lawyer like Mr. Tettenborn, that therefore what is done without having the approval of his government is "illegal," and not binding upon his subjects, it certainly does not seem polite for an English journal to twit him with childishness, and compare him to a guest who has bounced out of the room because his "absent host" forgot to pass the wine. If the "absent hosts" have forgotten what is due to their guest, let them apologise for their rudeness, unintentional though it be, and this will be less "*infra dig*" than to wait till it be shown to them in the clearest possible light that they have rudely treated with contempt a very estimable man, and one whose clear judgment they will at all times find of the greatest advantage. But, as I said before, it is not a question of mere politeness. It is a point of "law" which is at stake, and I am of opinion that the way in which the subject has been treated by the *Recorder* is not creditable to that journal or friendly to,

A PRUSSIAN.

CHINESE OWNERSHIP OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—In the last issue of your paper, under the heading of—Regulations under which Chinese subjects may purchase steamers &c.,—there is a clause respecting charters.

This regulation strikes me to be most arbitrary and altogether unjust, if not absurd.

It quietly and most unceremoniously confiscates a foreign vessel and imprisons the crew, because the Chinese charterer forgets, (or in other words fails) to report the fact of his charter to the Customs Authorities.

By this law any one of our best clippers, which may be under Chinese charter, is liable to be arrested on the high seas by a dirty Chinese Gunboat, and the Captain and crew taken to the nearest Consul, which of course will be made a matter of convenience. This is certainly not a pleasant prospect for Captain and owners.

The compilers of the above regulations must have felt they were getting out of their element by what they state (as a saving clause) in their last sentence.

Yours faithfully,

MERCATOR.

Shanghai, 11th Sept., 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I observe in your issue of this morning that, at the half yearly meeting of the China Fire Insurance Company, after some remarks, by a shareholder on the nature of the risks in Japan, a resolution was passed to send over a special agent to carefully examine into and report upon the business taken in Yokohama, with a view to reducing risks or retiring entirely from that port.

Without in any degree desiring to combat the course thus taken, which indeed is the wisest step in so exceptional a case, and to set at rest any doubt in the minds of the Directors or Shareholders as to the true nature of the risk they are running, I would say a few words upon the fallacy, not uncommon among Shareholders, of supposing that either in Marine or Fire Insurance the Capital and Reserve represent in any degree the amount of business, or indeed in the soundest and most prudently managed office bear any proportion to outstanding risks.

I may mention as a fact that one very carefully managed and not very extensive London office has a subscribed capital of five millions of which one hundred and twenty-five thousand is paid up, and the outstanding risks are thirty-two millions. In the very large offices, particularly such as the Royal and the Liverpool and London, the disproportion is, I believe, even much greater.

Well then, what are we to consider, if not capital? I think every sound office must regard premium as an indication of possible liability, and should have a reserve beyond capital, of at least one year's premium. This, if the risks be properly distributed, according to the experience of some years, may be regarded as a guarantee to the public, not expected to be used, unless under extraordinary and *almost* impossible contingencies. A fire such as that of Yokohama ought to be thus regarded, and if the report upon that place be such as to induce a belief that a repetition of such a loss there may be not only possible, but *not* extraordinary, then such risks ought to be extremely reduced and isolated, and the premium increased, or the business may be abandoned. Great losses, however, must not always result in the abandonment of risks; sound discretion must be our guide, not panic. In particular parts of London, as well as other towns, enormous fires at almost certain periods reoccur; but the risks are still taken, at ascertained rates and probably greatly sub-divided; and in this lies the safety of an Insurance office.

Fire business in England, if it is conducted on right principles, *the risks sufficiently dispersed*, and the premium rates adequate, contemplates annual losses of from 40 to 50 per cent of the premium of the year; I find the average of premia and losses of the *best* offices for some years to be 46 per cent. In times of great monetary pressure and commercial disaster it is a significant fact that fire losses are always excessive.

No business, however, can succeed unless its risks are so scattered that they can hardly affect one another to a ruinous extent.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. B.

Shanghai, 6th Sept., 1867.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

MY DEAR SIR,—As this is a commercial age, and as we live in an eminently commercial city, I hope any account of current prices may be appreciated by your readers.

Yesterday (the remission of) blows by the Bamboo is quoted at $ 2 for eighty. At this price business was done, and so was also your humble servant. I prosecuted a poor idiotic Mafoo for assaulting a child in the streets and breaking her umbrella over her shoulder, and the judge of the Mixed Court properly awarded him eighty blows as a punishment. In the afternoon the Mafoo's mother came to my house, assured me with many tears that her son's folly was committed at the instigation of a cleverer rascal, (which was quite true), and declared that her family was starving. I gave her part of his wages. His father thereupon went into the city and with two dollars converted the judge's weighty sentence into nonsense. The Mafoo returned with his father to receive the congratulations of his family. It would be idle at this time of the day to complain of the power of money, when one of England's Prime Ministers has assured us that every man has his price. But think of the dignity of a sentence that can be commuted for two dollars!

I am, dear Sir,

Yours obediently,

T.

Shanghai, 12th Sept., 1867.

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TIENTSIN.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—The following memo. of imports into Tientsin, taken from the Custom's Returns, may prove interesting to your readers.

Yours truly,
Platt & Co.

		In Aug. 1866.	In Aug. 1867.	Total in 1867.
Cotton Piece Goods—				
Grey Shirtings	pcs.	130,201	62,040	358,341
White do.	„	21,430	12,150	116,107
Blue do.	„	....	1,500	4,698
White Spotted do.	„	4050 (with Brocades)	500	11,200
„ Brocades	„		450	4,935
Dyed Spots	„	11,917 (Dyed Spots, Brocades, Shirtings)	850	7,450
„ Brocades	„		1,250	15,937
„ Shirtings	„		400	5,647
Prints	„	6,839	2,552	38,052
Turkey Red Cambrics	„	8,680	1,450	13,611
Drills, English	„	12,050	2,824	21,782
„ American	„	....	525	14,817
„ Dutch	„	3,250	....	10,093
T-Cloths	„	25,904	4,250	102,018
The quantities of the less important varieties of cotton piece goods will be given at the end of the quarter.				
Opium, Malwa	pls.	387.00	936.00	3,794.34
„ Patna	„	66.00	128.40	231.74
„ Benares	„	79.20	....	94.40
„ Persian	„	29.00	....	108.80
„ Turkey	„	7.80	....	....
„ Prepared	„	0.12	0.75	14.8
Woollens—				
Spanish Stripes	pcs.	400	229	2,629
„ „ Inferior..	„	....	....	102
Long Ells	„	40	....	1,760
Camlets, English	„	1,580	280	7,798
„ Dutch	„	....	....	20
„ Imitation	„	800	50	50
Lastings	„	1,820	100	2,929
„ Imitation	„	3,300	630	875
„ Crapes	„	not specified in report for this month last year.	1,570	9,430
Orleans, Plain	„		390 (Plain and Figured)	1,549
„ Figured	„			
Lustres, Plain	„		100	21,237
„ Figured	„		5,275	14,065
Habit & Medium Cloth ..	„		....	....
Woollen & Cotton Mixtures	„	8,958	975	19,637
Sundry Merchandize—				
Seaweed	pcls.	9,466.14	717.51	25,939.06
Needles	pcs.	60,787,000	12,285,000	154,458,000
Window Glass	boxes	....	....	1,382
Matches	gross	13,175	1,500	46,995
Sugar, Brown	pcl.	24,403.82	20,817.87	78,538.67
„ White	„	12,284.80	15,077.03	70,416.46
„ Candy	„	795.26	1,274.10	13,961.93
Tea, Brick	„	....	3,874.93	22,736.41
„ Black	„	2,209.19	1,620.45	7,873.31
„ Dust	„	....	100.00	232.14
„ Green	„	....	48.70	48.70
„ Coarse. from Japan	„	....	....	4,510.64
Peas and Beans	„	....	1,908.95	1,908.95
Wheat	„	....	8,519.76	8,519.76

KIUKIANG.

We extract from the *Hankow Times*, the following account of a serious attack on some foreign gentlemen, a few miles from the Settlement.

There are few of our readers who have not, when visiting our neighbours at Kewkiang, spent a few pleasant hours at the Lushan Hills; and many have been the regrets that we in Hankow had not a similar range of mountains in our immediate vicinity, where, in the delightful weather which precedes and follows the extreme heat of summer, we could snatch a few hours from the dull monotony of business routine, and the sameness of our sandy plain.

In the spring of the present year, a company was formed at Kewkiang to build and furnish a Bungalow at the Loong Tarn—a small land-locked pool in one of the most beautiful gorges of the Lushan Hills, about eight miles distant from Kewkiang—to which the subscribers and their friends might go and pass a few days, Due arrangements were made with the proprietors of the land, and building was commenced. Some amount of trouble was experienced in getting the house completed through the opposition of a wealthy land-holder, living about two miles distant; and the subject we are informed, was the occasion of several communications between the Taoutai and one of the leading promoters of the scheme. H. B. M. Consul was also, we believe, addressed on the matter.

H. E. the Taoutai, however, finding that entreaties, and even threats, were ineffective to induce the Kewkiang residents to abandon their privileges and their property, another course was pursued, and one of the head men of the small village adjacent was seized and taken into the city, and there bambood. He has been left in prison; and we understand that another victim has been seized and punished—doubtless with the object of raising the animosity of the inhabitants of the village.

On Sunday morning last, the object of the mandarins was obtained; for a party of four excursionists—two Englishmen, and American, and a Frenchman,—whilst quietly having their early breakfast, preparatory to starting back to Kewkiang, were attacked by between 60 and 70 men, with spears, sticks, and stones, and forced to make a hasty flight along the edge of the mountain stream, along which their pursuers followed them for nearly three miles. We are glad to learn that no serious personal injury was inflicted; but the Bungalow has been razed, and its contents looted.

We most sincerely hope that the matter will be taken up by the representatives of the several nationalities to which the assailed party belong. We learn that a French gunboat may shortly be expected in Kewkiang on her way hither, and we hope that H. I. M. Consul will, in conjunction with the British and American Consuls, obtain ample compensation and satisfaction for the injuries done, and for the insults offered.

THE TYPHOON.

The *China Mail* contains interesting particulars regarding the recent typhoon, and the experience of several ships which encountered its force. The fears which have been entertained for the *Gen-kai* are confirmed. This ship foundered off Chelang point on the 9th instant; the crew and passengers escaping to shore with the exception of four firemen and a cook, who drifted away in a cutter. No doubt the *Erl King* will be able to explain the extraordinary neglect of signals mentioned in the following extract. It will be seen that the local mandarin behaved well, though the people kept up the reputation that part of the coast enjoys. The crew were eventually taken to Hongkong in the *Tai-wan*.

September 9th. The ship foundered at 8 p.m., taking about sixty Chinese *plunderers* down with her (as reported at midnight by the Mandarin of the district named Cho-kiu Sung.) After leaving the ship when making for the shore, and close to it, we were attacked by several shore boats, but managed to escape unhurt, with the exception of one Malay and two Chinese (who were in the jolly boat), who were severely beaten and thrown into the water by the native boatmen, and the jolly boat broken up by the same people. The men afterwards came on shore safe. During the attack on our boats the 2nd officer shot three of their men and wounded two, which put a stop to any further proceedings on the part of the Pirates. At 8.30 landed and were kindly treated and housed by the Mandarin of the place above-named. Hauled our two boats up above high water mark, set an armed watch of five men for protection during the night, as the Mandarin told us he was afraid we should be attacked.

Wednesday. Sept. 11th, daylight, all well; fresh N.E. wind, saw a west coast Junk steering down the coast. 8.30 a.m. saw a steamer coming up from the westward steering to pass close to the point; made her out to be the *Erl King*; immediately went on the Fort and hoisted Glover & Co.'s flag on the flagstaff, also fired four guns; but still the steamer passed within two miles of us, taking no notice whatever; we could distinctly see the men about the deck of the steamer. Sunset, strong N.E. wind and threatening appearance.

Thursday, Sept. 12th, daylight, all well; sighted a steamer coming up from the westward, immediately sent the chief officer out in the life-boat to intercept her, proved to be the steamer *Taiwan*, Captain Roper, which gentleman brought his steamer in and anchored, and sent his boats to bring us off to the ship. At 8 a.m. all passengers and crew (with the exception of four fire-men and one cook, who went adrift in the first cutter) arrived all safe on board the steamer *Taiwan*.

We are glad to notice that news has been received of the *Agamemnon* having escaped the typhoon. The following extract from the same paper, giving an account of the experience of H. M. S. *Pearl*, will be found interesting.

At 1 a.m, on the morning of the 9th, they wore ship and stood to the W.S.W., the wind having come round to S.S.E.; towards morning it drew to the S. E. The position in which the chief force of the gale was experienced by the "Pearl" was about 16 miles to the southward of Pedro Branco. During the whole time steam was kept up in her boilers, and it was occasionally necessary to move the engines in order to clear the ship of the masses of water which deluged her decks and found their way into the bilges.

It is however to the proceedings of the "Pearl" on the morning after the typhoon that we applied the remark that her experience was almost unprecedented. As daylight broke a scene was gradually presented which astonished even old sailors on board. Here and there, dotting the vast expanse of heaving ocean, were to be seen numbers of unfortunate junks floating bottom upwards, and the sea was literally strewn with wreck. Most of the junks and many of the floating spars supported half-drowned Chinese, and the "Pearl" immediately set to work to save as many lives as possible. This was the more difficult from the fact that the boats were gone, and it could only be accomplished by steaming up close alongside each junk or piece of wreck and throwing ropes to the occupants. This, thanks to very skilful handling, was most successfully done. The first descried was one man on a piece of sail with two bamboo sticks adhering to it; next they came across the half of a junk, bottom up, with five men on it, who were also rescued; the third lot consisted of four men and one woman upon the bottom of a capsized junk. When the craft upset the men were thrown into the water and contrived to get upon the inverted hull, but the woman who was in the "cabin" at the time remained inside. With a nail torn from the outside the men contrived to scratch a hole in the bottom and then, inserting their hands, to tear up the planking and get the woman out! Next to them came a set of four men followed by another of two men both on the bottoms of capsized junks. The latter, after being got in board, asserted that some more men remained inside, and their assertion was suddenly verified in a way that produced an almost comic impression. Suddenly, and without apparent cause, a bamboo shot up through the rotten planking, its upper end waggling about in the air in a most eccentric manner, while an unmistakable noise proclaimed interior humanity. There was some difficulty in getting sufficiently close to the junk again, so volunteers were called for to swim to and cut a hole in the floating coffin which enclosed the owner of the bamboo, and four gallant fellows, whose names we should have much pleasure in recording, did we know them, did so. Unfortunately one of the three men found inside was dead when his rescuers arrived, but the others, who had by their ingenious mode of attracting attention fairly earned their right to a longer lease of life, survived and were soon by the help of the warm tea and rice liberally dispensed to the unfortunates by the Captain and officers, restored to their usual state of impassive equanimity.

The next case was of a very similar nature; one man was taken from off the bottom of a junk and another was cut out by the swimming volunteers. A ludicrous incident happened in this case. When a small hole had been cut the first object which presented itself was a cat's tail. Puss, by no means disposed to sacrifice one of her nine lives, jumped at the daylight, but jack told her to "man-man" till the hole was big enough, which puss accordingly did and was shortly afterwards triumphantly tossed on board the "Pearl." Two men were next rescued each on a separate half of their junk some half mile apart. Again, scattered fragments of rotten junk with humanity still clinging to them claimed attention, and by the time the "Pearl" had arrived off the entrance of this harbour she had succeeded in rescuing 29 men and one woman. Many little episodes, for which we cannot find space occurred as the unfortunate creatures were successively rescued. Of the total number 21 belong to Hongkong, 6 to Wei chow-fu on the Kowloong side, 2 to Canton, and 1 to Macao. We cannot conclude without congratulating the Captain, officers and men of the "Pearl" on the skill evinced in handling their vessel, and on the good fortune which has enabled them to render so great a service to humanity.

THE WRECK OF THE "SINGAPORE."

So much interest is naturally felt in the circumstances attending the wreck of the *Singapore*, that we are sure the full account of the accident given by the *Japan Times*, will be read with interest.

At Twenty-five minutes past noon on the 20th ulto. on a voyage from Yokohama to Hakodate and almost within sight of her port, the P. & O. Steamer *Singapore* struck on a sunken rock, not laid down in the charts, and went down in deep water in a little more than an hour. With 25 passengers on board, connected chiefly with important mercantile houses in Japan and China, and a crew of 120 officers and men, we might have had to chronicle a frightful calamity. The escape of every individual, without a single exception, however, is matter of such congratulation as to supersede, for a time, all thought of the serious pecuniary loss to the Company and probable inconvenience to ourselves. That all should have so escaped, that we have not to mourn the early and sudden death of many friends, that these lines do not carry sorrow to many a pleasant home thousands of miles away, is due, under God, to the admirable boat service universal on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships, to the coolness and steadiness of the crew and passengers, and particularly to the watchful and unremitting care of Captain Wilkinson, his chief mate Mr. Reeves and his other officers, which had kept the boats in the splendidly serviceable state in which they were found, and the crew under the discipline which did them such credit. This cannot be too prominently brought forward and should be the subject of careful remark by shipowners. When we hear, almost every month, of some terrible disaster at sea, attended by sad loss of valuable lives, consequent on boats being in bad order or not immediately ready to launch—this record is most valuable: that, without any advantage of new inventions or machinery—by the old simple falls—worked each by its own crew, without confusion and without alarm—every boat was in the water and all the passengers in the boats, *within six minutes after the ship had struck!* It has long been a common remark that the P. & O. Company have always been "lucky" in saving their passengers when accidents have happened to their ships. The wreck of the *Singapore* shows the origin of the "luck" in a singularly distinct manner, and shows that the same good fortune may be commanded by all who will take the same means to ensure it. It should be a consolation to the directors and shareholders when contemplating their loss, that the circumstances surrounding it will have the effect of continuing and increasing that confidence of the public in their vessels as passenger ships, which they have so long and so worthily enjoyed. It is true that the ship struck in broad daylight, that the sea was comparatively calm, that the land was near—but the time was very short, the ship settled fast, and had the boats been insufficient or improperly placed, covered with spars or the thousand and one things too often crowded into them in some ships, had the tackle been mislaid or out of order or the crew less under command, we might have had to tell a different tale.

The following details have been collected from every available source, and give, we believe, as nearly accurate an account as possible of this disaster. Our readers will hardly understand without a chart, the ship's position when the disaster occurred, nor the difficulties subsequently experienced in reaching land; but for those who have no chart at hand, we may explain that Hakodate lies in a bay concealed by a headland from an island known as Low Island, lying about S. E. from it, on the other side of a strait some fourteen miles broad. The whole Straits, which continue for some way on each side and separate the island of Yesso from the mainland of Japan, are called the Straits of Tsugar. The headland is called Hakodate Head, and the coast runs for some distance due East from it. Low Island is just off the Western point of a broad but deeply indented bay opposite; and between it and Hakodate Head a current runs at from one to five knots an hour. To avoid this, ships coming up from the southward, incline in to the bay, and passing its west point and Low Island on the port side, stretch across north-west to Hakodate.

The danger which is now unfortunately known to us as the *Singapore* rock, is distant from Low Island about two miles and a-half, bearing N. by E. ½ E. from it. It is a square pinnacle about 8 feet broad each way and the Japanese know it by the name of *Ki-ko-ra Iwa* (rotten shell Rock.) The *Singapore*—about twenty-five minutes after twelve as we have said—ran upon this at full speed, taking it just on the starboard bilge. Mr. Warden of the P. & O. Company and another passenger were looking over this side at the moment, and the former was just saying:—"That looks like shoal wa—" when the ship struck. No great shock was felt, indeed the sensation was as if she had ran on the edge of a sand bank. She heeled over to port, of course, was instantly off the rock with her side torn open, heeled back to starboard, righted, and began to fill and settle down. The engines were immediately stopped and the engineer on watch ran up on deck to report the water above the cylinders, the water following him as he ascended, and even wetting his boots. How the firemen, who happened to be at the time in the coal-bunkers, managed to escape—is a mystery: perhaps they were floated by the rising water. The fires were, of course, at once extinguished and a dense column of steam and ashes thrown up from below. Seeing the water up to the platform in the engine room, level in fact with the waterline outside, Captain Wilkinson ordered the boats to be lowered and the passengers placed in them, a service which, as we have said, was performed in less than six minutes. The gig was first in the water and into her went Messrs. Keswick, (Jardine Skinner & Co) Merry, (Reiss & Co.) Bovenschen, (Textor & Co.) Grosser, (Grosser & Co.) Scheidt, de l'Arbre, Dr. Mourier, and Messrs. Warden and Davison (P. & O. Superintendents.) With her crew, the boat carried in all seventeen persons. Captain Wilkinson, not observing at the moment that the ship was off the rock, ordered the gig to make for Low Island, land the passengers and then return, to assist in saving what could be preserved of the treasure and cargo. But the current was running four knots, the wind blowing from the westward and heavy tide ripple on the water particularly dangerous to a small boat, and they failed to make their point. They landed a little behind it, at a little place called Ooma-e.

Meanwhile the ship had drifted out into the middle of the Strait, about five miles from the rock on which she struck and sunk—'deeper than ever plummet sounded.' The crew of the gig said that they saw her go down, but the passengers in the stern had been so occupied with their own perilous position, that it had escaped their observation. When they reached the shore, nothing was to be seen but the rushing water and the coast across the Strait. They were received by the people of the few fishermen's huts near which they got to land and the sun went down before they had news of their companions. Later, they were told that three of the boats only had reached a point lower down the coast and they composed themselves for the night under the sad impression that half of the *Singapore's* living freight had found a grave with the ship. Their own position was not a pleasant one. Confined—they could not ascertain why—to one hut, with a scant supply of provisions, without bedding or comforts of any sort, guarded like prisoners by armed men who slept on the mud floor around them; bitten and stung, not only by the familar mosquito, but by strange abominations of desolation; with one among them whom terror had almost demented, and who fancied an approaching assassin in every passing sound, a murderer's whisper in every rustle of the trees, they passed a miserable night. But in the morning, they received a note, in reply to one sent down the previous evening, reporting all hands saved, and later, Captain Wilkinson appeared on a Japanese pony, confirming the news that the boats had landed them without the least accident at a village called Shimofra, about twelve miles lower down the coast. From him they learned the last news of the *Singapore*. All the passengers being in the boats, and most of the crew, he and his officers with some of the men, remained on board as long as possible collecting the passengers baggage, what provisions could be got at, his chronometers and other requisite instruments. All this time, the vessel was drifting from Low Island and slowly settling down. At last—about an hour after she had struck, he saw that there was no time to be lost in abandoning her, so he ordered the few remaining with him into the jolly boat, and pushed off, the stern ports being about ten inches from the water,—himself the last to leave the wreck. The other boats he had previously sent off together to make the nearest land. When he had got clear about two or three hundred yards, he saw the last of his ship.

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The after compartments being filled with water, the moment had come when they over-balanced the fore part of the vessel: she turned as if upon a pivot, the stern disappeared, her forefoot rose thirty feet out of the water and she sank at once. And then occurred a curious accident which would almost seem to show that after she had so long "walked the waters like a thing of life" the sentient principle only deserted her as she went to her grave. The last thing one of the quarter-masters had done before he left the ship was to run up the flags, and the world-known colours of the Company were flying at the main as the last boat left her side. But when she took her final plunge, the main signal haulyards broke and the flag slowly dipped as she disappeared, as if to bid her crew a mute farewell.

And this was the last of the *Singapore* that mortal eye may ever see again. Then, a few seconds after she had disappeared, the pent-up air in the fore compartment into which the sea had not penetrated as yet, burst it with a crash:—a great heap of broken water was thrown up into the air and, for two hundred yards around, planks and beams and other fragments of the wreck shot up from below,—some close to the jolly boat. Then nothing more was seen, but a part of the forecastle which had held together and which, with the pipe of the galley protruding through it, floated rapidly away.

It was no time, however, to indulge in sentiment. The tide was racing through the straits like a mill stream, the wind freshening and the sea getting up. Captain Wilkinson picked up some of the other boats, put into each of them one of the officers he had with him and then the little fleet of six boats made for the shore. The passengers on board of this detachment were Messrs. Taylor and Le Mare (Aspinall Cornes & Co.) M.M. Valmale and Del'Oro, Blanc and Parravicino, White (Macpherson, Marshall & Co.) Capt. C. A. Fletcher, well known in Japan, China and America, Chisholm, P. & O. Service, Orlet, and Dr. Campbell, three male Chinese and one female. They started accordingly, but they could not fetch up to windward to the place where the gig had arrived and had to run into another, a large village called Shimofra. Captain C. A. Fletcher, who knew the place well and had once spent a week there, happened fortunately to be a passenger by the *Singapore* and him they followed to their destination, which they reached in about four hours. They were well received on landing, but the people were evidently miserably poor and from the disproportionate number of old men, women and children, it was inferred that the able-bodied part of the community were away on some fishing expedition. Here Mr. Transter, the steward, distinguished himself by making the best of poor provisions attainable (a talent he displayed afterwards to great advantage on board of the Japanese steamer which brought them back to Yokohama) and the party passed the night less uncomfortably than might have been expected. Strange insects annoyed them too, however, one particularly venomous little black creature being remarked, from the effect of whose bite some have not even yet recovered. At day break Captain Wilkinson started to look after the gig and her crew and, after a fatiguing ride on a Japanese pack saddle, reached them as we have said above, on the 21st. The first officer, Mr. Reeves, followed him shortly in the cutter. Captain Wilkinson then sent back for the life boat, which came round about 9 at night and at 10, the Captain, Mr. Davison, Captain Fletcher and Mr. Atkinson (2nd officer), started in her for Hakodate. They crossed the strait, but could not get round Hakodate Head, however, so had to land on the beach about 5 miles from the town, which they finally reached after a fatiguing walk through heavy sand early on the morning of the 22nd. Mr. Busden, H. B. M. Acting Consul, received them and went at once with them on board the Prussian corvette *Vineta*, the only Man-of-war in harbour. Captain Kuhn listened to their story, but before they finished, gave an order in German to his first Lieutenant and when the English Consul and his shipwrecked guests came again on deck, the *Vineta's* fires were lit. In an hour and five minutes she was under way and proceeded, with Captain Wilkinson, to pick up the people on the coast. Nothing could exceed the kindness shown to them by the *Vineta's* people. Their own mid-day meal was advanced an hour to clear the galleys to cook for the rescued crew and passengers of the *Singapore*. When they came on board, they were received with a cordiality which could not have been exceeded had they been the fellow-countrymen of their hosts; tables spread with every luxury obtainable were ready for them, to which, half famished as they had been on rice and fish, they sat down with a will. There is no doubt that the *Vineta* would even have brought them here, had it been impossible to find a private steamer for them. But of the unlimited and generous kindness of Captain Kuhn and his officers the best proof is given in a letter which has been addressed to him by those they had saved, which we subjoin. It is very evident that words failed the writers when they tried to express in any commensurate manner the thoughts of their hearts. They write:—

To Captain Kühn, H. P. M. S. *Vineta.*

Sir,—We the undersigned, Commander, Officers and Passengers of the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Singapore*, cannot allow the service you rendered us in the time of our trouble to pass without an expression of our merited and most heartfelt thanks. Independent of the mere act of coming to our assistance, we must express our admiration of the promptness with which you responded to the call and the overflowing hospitality we received at the hands of yourself and officers; such expedition speaks for itself, and proves that, besides containing generous hearts your gallant ship is controlled by able and experienced officers, who would, we feel certain, be as quick and ready to attend the call of their country in time of danger.

It is, Sir, our prayer that your life may be long and prosperous and that, active alike in the calls of humanity and duty, such qualities shall secure for you an imperishable fame.

Begging you will convey these our sentiments to your officers,

We remain,

Sir,

Your grateful and obedient Srvts.,

(Signed by all the 1st class passengers, and by the Captain and all the officers of the *Singapore*.)

Their treatment on shore by the Consul Mr. Eusden and the residents of all nationalities was of the same character, the Consul devoting his time, work and house to their aid. Mr. Duss particularly was of the greatest possible service; a large two storied house belonging to Mr. Weuve, French Vice Consul there, but at Mr. Duss' disposition owing to the owner's absence, was prepared by him immediately for the crew, for whose victualling (no easy matter) he also arranged. The passengers were distributed as guests among the residents.

It is pleasant thus to deal out almost indiscriminate praise: the conduct of the native government next claims our attention. In the harbour was a Japanese steamer—the *Tai-pan-gyo*, chartered by native authorities to an association of merchants to proceed to Nee-egata, and to take a cargo of rice thence to Yedo. This, after considerable negotiation with the *Toya*, or head of the guild, the Governor placed at the disposal of the British Consul *gratis*, sending on board also as much as he could in the way of provisions. We shall probably never be able to ascertain what the Government of the Shogoon had to pay in compensation to the merchants for breaking their agreement with them, but when the attempt was made by the English Consul to charter her from the guild itself—forty-eight thousand boos was the sum at first demanded.

The ship being at last at the disposal of the unlucky visitors, they left Hakodate in her on the 30th ultimo. The Japanese are but fair-weather sailors and hug the land, so that their voyage down was not a rapid one: but it was sure, for the *Tai-pan-gyo* arrived safely on the morning of the 4th inst. On the way down, Europeans and Japanese had become well acquainted and the treatment experienced by her passengers at the hands of the native crew is described as exceedingly good. The officers of the ship were entertained on the night of their arrival in Yokohama by some of the rescued passengers, in our usual singular manner of celebrating almost every event with a dinner.

H. B. M. *Perseus* had left Yokohama on Tuesday in search of the missing vessel, and by her no doubt, the rock will be carefully surveyed. Our tale is told. The ship carried a cargo of sugar and other various merchandise with $47,000 in treasure, chiefly in Japanese coin. A considerable part of the insurance was, as usual taken by the company under their Red Bills of Lading, and for the rest we believe the North China Insurance Company is chiefly responsible. The total loss is small. The satisfaction, as we said in the beginning of this report, that all lives were saved, will go far to overbalance regret for the pecuniary suffering involved. This happy result is in great measure due most certainly to Captain Wilkinson, whose care of and pride in his boats has constantly been the subject of remark, and we end with the expression of an earnest hope—a hope shared in, we know, by all who sailed and suffered with him—that the unfortunate but purely accidental loss of his ship will in no way prejudice him in the minds of his employers.

The following is the finding of a Naval Court held at H. B. M. Consulate, Kanagawa, Sept. 9th 1867 to enquire into the loss of the British steamer *Singapore*, summoned by Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief.

The Court consisted of

F. G. Myburgh, Esq., President.
Lieut. H. L. Pearson, R. N. H. M. S. *Pelorus.*
F. A. Johnson, Esq., Master R. N. H. S. *Salamis.*
Richard Gibbon, Esq., Master str. *Dragoon.*

The Court finds that the steamer *Singapore* was lost on the 20th August, by striking on a sunken rock unknown to European navigators, in the usual track of vessels making Hakodate from the eastward, and that no blame attaches to Captain Wilkinson and the officers of the *Singapore* for the loss of the said ship, and the Court desires to express its approbation of the celerity with which the boats were cleared away and of the conduct of the Captain, officers and crew in remaining with the ship until the last moment.

Signed,

F. G. Myburgh,
H. M. Consul, President.
H. L. Pearson, Lieut. R. N.
F. Johnson, Navigating Lieut. R. N.
R. Gibbon, Master Mariner.

Hydrographical Notice.

Salamis at Yokohama,

4th September, 1867.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's ship *Singapore*, having been totally lost on a rock not laid down on the Chart, situated as far as can be judged N. by E. 2½ miles from Low Island, near Hakodadi:—

Great caution is enjoined in approaching that neighbourhood, until the position of the danger is established by survey.

Henry Keppel,
Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

THE KIANGSU PROVINCE.

(*Hankow Times.*)

The presence of a number of junks in the river Han, crowded with country people, reminds us of a scheme which those who do not trouble to look into what is passing round them would scarcely give the Chinese the credit of carrying out. These emigrants, as these people are in certain sense, are natives of Shiang-yang-shien, proceeding down the river at their own expense to the neighbourhood of Nankin. In the province of Kiangnan, including the southern capital of Nankin, so long held by the rebels, there are vast tracts of good land, which, by the death and desolation dealt out by the Taipings are now left without occupants or claimants. Such as are still alive have been driven to distant provinces, and so impoverished as to be unable to return and treat with the mandarins for their ancestral property, now fallen by lapse of time into the hands of the local government. The houses of this district were remarkably substantial, and being the head-quarters of the rebels, they never were or never could, be burnt down. There they still stand, with large trees growing up through the decayed roofs, and in the court-yards. The ground, rank and fertile, has produced such a growth of tangled under-wood as to make the clearing of the soil a hopeless task for the poor husbandman. Although the Chinese code of laws contains no reference to any fixed period within which deserted land is made to revert to the crown, the provincial authorities have invited persons from Hupeh and other provinces to remove to these depopulated districts and become possessed of the freehold of these uncultivated lands, which, worst of all, yield no taxes. They give a preference to persons having a capital to enable them at once to enter on the possession of the land, which, by documents, sustained by proper securities, is at once made their own, and is liable at an early period to bear the Imperial tax. In the absence of this class, persons of any district are invited to migrate to these localities, and by witnessed deeds are bound down to remain for three or more years and clear and work the soil, which then becomes their own. As these persons have no money, something like a dollar per mow on land is allowed them for clearing away the trees and under-growth. Afterwards they are provided with buffaloes, tackle, and seed, to plough and sow the land. These loans are repaid to the authorities, and at the end of three or more years the land is made to bear the proper taxes.

Thus all parties are benefited, and peace and order are restored in preparation for the next rebel raid. The practice is not a new one, and the justice or legality of such a scheme is called in question by educated natives; but it shows such a knowledge of political economy as we are not accustomed to connect with the ordinary methods of Chinese government. Many persons have left this neighbourhood, and give a by no means unfavourable account of their adventures. The soil being apparently retentive of moisture and the vegetation rank, a good deal of ague and remittent fever has been reported, and a high mortality has prevailed amongst some of the settlers. Already the newly-acquired rights of some of these holders have been challenged; and there will be future scope for any legal adventurer from Shanghai who may settle in the foreign concession marked out by the authorities in Nankin, and listen to the grievances of such rival litigants as may retain his needed services. The picture on the whole is, nevertheless, a very sad one. Whilst China shows a wonderful tolerance of her internal state of chronic rebellion, and a surprising power of rapid recovery beyond our expectation, as reported by some who have partially penetrated certain districts of Kiangsi, it is sad to find vast tracts of the very heart of the empire, watered by the great artery-stream of the country, pestiferous with disease, and lacking hands to draw forth such rich fruit from the soil as would fully reward the cultivators, and go to feed the hungry myriads of a vast population, driven by want to swell the numbers of these disloyal hordes. Thus the effects of the disordered condition of the country of Confucius and a thousand sages, originally in a great degree referable to misgovernment, react back upon the immediate and endless chain of causes and we see no help or hope for the nation. Patriotism may exist in the vocabulary of the Chinese language, but it has no place amongst the constant virtues of her many sons. Haughtily rejecting the counsels of younger governments and peoples, they affect to be satisfied with themselves and their sad lot. Let us hope that some high soul is already born within her borders, who shall be the Tell or the Hampden of this powerful but pitiful country.

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£3 13s. 6d., £6 6s., £8 8s. Power in proportion to Price.

Aluminium Glasses,
Extremely light

£10 10s., £14 14s., £16 16s., £18 18s.

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Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.

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To order through Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., or Messrs. Grindlay & Co.

17ap 1868

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			207,002.56	196.68	3.09	207,203.33	1,103.83	303.65	10,282.05	1,131.70	557.98	4,738.28	8,263.12	26,380.61
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	207,002.56	196.68	3.09	207,203.33	1,103.83	303.65	10,282.05	1,131.70	557.98	4,738.28	8,263.12	26,380.61

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			..	..	..	..	22.12	..	..	61.50	..	..	..	83.62
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	..	..	..	..	22.12	..	..	61.50	..	..	..	83.62

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Sorts.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			3,544.27	..	9,727.76	13,272.03	..	90.03	256.22	253.00	253.08	..	99.01	975.34
Lamont	Sept. 12	Tientsin	234.17	..	2,893.09	3,127.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Szechuen	" 16	do.	662.60	..	..	662.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	4,541.04	..	12,620.85	17,161.89	..	90.03	256.22	253.00	253.08	..	99.01	957.34

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	10288	4298	126	306	16692	1309	18001
	1573	255	..	..	1828	286	2114
Total....	11861	4553	126	306	18520	1595	20115

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export.	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Transhipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Transhipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Transhipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as last Report		92.40	..	..	6,608.20	..	..	3,882.65	..	..	10,583.25
Feeloong	Sept. 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	130.50	..	..	130.50
Sunda	" 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..	..	180.00
Prince Kung	" 14	..	..	..	235.10	..	..	..	..	..	235.10
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....		92.40	..	..	6,843.30	..	..	4,193.15	..	..	11,128.85

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1867.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1044	1044.00	15	18.00	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	23	23.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	1	1.20	4	4.80	..	..
Total	1067	1067.00	16	19.20	4	4.80	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	15½	15.50	142	170.40	11	13.20	1	1.00

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Keelung. Chts.	Keelung. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	99½	99.50	..	..	23	23.00	67½	67.50	77	77.00	169	169.00	73	73.00	..	..	509	509.00
Patna	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6.00	..	..	13	15.60	..	..	19	22.80
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	100½	100.70	..	..	23	23.00	67½	67.50	82	83.00	169	169.00	86	86.00	..	..	528	531.80

FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Rates.	Lay Days.	Remarks.
Gloria	Dutch	Schr.	177	To Tientsin	$ .32½	17	Per picul,
Alert	British	"	185	" " Newchwang and Hongkong	$ .56	33	"
Wilhelm	Bremn.	Barque	204	" " " " Swatow	$ .60	32	"
Argo	British	Brig	233	" " " " " & back to Shanghai	$4300.00	40	In full.
Agathe Johanne	Pruss.	Barque	534	" Newchwang and Swatow	$ .25	28	Per picul, inside the bar,
				" " " "	$ .20	28	" outside "
Eva	British	"	342	" Swatow and back	$2350.00	40	In full.
Midnight	Amer.	Ship	838	" "	$2050.00	21	"
				Foochow to Shanghai	$ 3.50	10	Per ton register.
Newcastle	British	Barque	488	To Foochow and back	$2350.00	16	In full, with deck load,
Warren Hastings	"	"	560	" " "	$2665.00	25	" with cargo down,
Lauderdale	"	Ship	851	" " "	$4100.00	20	"
Chrysolite	"	"	471	" Yokohama	$ 7.50	—	Per ton for coals,
Oscar	Ham.	Barque	300	Monthly Charter	$1000.00	4 months	Per month.
Misca	British	Steamer	309	"		6 "	Private terms,
Prince Satsuma	French	Brig	238	Hakodadi and back	$1800.00	18	In full.
Adeline	British	"	225	Kelung and back	$ 3.00	30	Per ton for coals,
Matilda	"	"	235	"	$ 3.00	35	" "
Gipsy	"	Barque	265	"	$ 3.00	25	" "

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SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

IMPORTS.

The last issue was published on the 14th, since when the commercial mind has been chiefly occupied with intelligence from the Coast and Japan, of the various disasters caused by the Typhoon, and the loss of the P. & O. Steamer *Singapore* on her voyage from Yokohama to Hakodadi. In the Bankruptcy Court an application has been made to take the Estate of Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co. out of Court, and proceedings have been stayed until 1st Jan., 1868. A similar application has been made in the Estate of C. Treasure Jones, in which case proceedings have been adjourned to 25th Nov. There have been no arrivals of vessels from England. The *Tyburnia & Patna* may be considered over due. From Australia, the *Marie Therese*, and *Spartan* from Sydney, and the *Alliance* from Newcastle came in on the 14th, and 16th the former having been in the centre of the Typhoon, and lost 12 Horses, which were in her tween-decks.

SOFT GOODS.—The business transactions in Imports have been very limited, prices show no material alteration.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—Still command Tls. 2.55 *a* 2.62 for 8lbs. 4, with a fair enquiry, and but few Sellers. 7lbs. Cloth is scarce and wanted *a* Tls. 2.30 *a* 2.35 per piece.

T-CLOTHS.—Small sales of ordinary 7lbs. *a* Tls. 2.00 *a* 2.05.

WOOLLENS & FANCY GOODS.—No alteration.

METALS—Iron: Nail Rod.—The business of the past fortnight has not been large, this is however rather owing to the absence of Stock than to any disinclination on the part of Chinese to operate, Tls. 2.65 has been paid for a parcel, something inferior to "best assortment." Flat and Round, neglected. Lead, offering at from Tls. 4.75 to Tls. 4.85 per picul, the latter figure will secure best brands.

COALS.—The arrivals have been excessive, chiefly Australian, and rates for most descriptions are easier. Newcastle, N.S.W., have realized for part Cargo from ship's side, Tls. 11, but are now quoted Tls. 10 to 10.50 nominal.

Cardiff, from ships' side	Tls. 14 *a* 15	nominal.
North Wales ,,	,, 14.00	,,
English ,,	,, 13 *a* 13.50	,,
Anthracite ,,	,, 13	,,
Sydney ,,	,, 10. *a* 10.50	,,
Japan ,,	,, 7	,,
Formosa ,,	,, 6	,,

SUGAR—Continues without animation. Sales of Black at Tls. 2.75 to 2 80. Imports since the 4th, 37,885 pcls. Brown, 14,787 pcls. White. Exports to river ports, 17,095 pcls. Brown, 4,526 pcls. White.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Black Pepper quoted 1 to 2 mace lower, 1,967 piculs arrived. White enquired for and sales made at Tls. 9.

Sandal Wood.—302 piculs only arrived. Sales at Tls. 3.60.

Sapan Wood.—Sales of inferior at Tls. 1.90.

Rice.—No local demand. Exports to Tientsin 10,800 pcls. Rice. 11,500 Wheat.

Tin—May be quoted at Tls. 18.30 to 18.60.

LAND & HOUSES.—Nothing new to report since our last issue. There was, we learn, no foundation for the rumour we then mentioned that an exchange had been proposed between the property of the Union Dock Company and that belonging to the British Naval authorities in Peking Road.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Grey Shirtings—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	2.2.5	to	2.3.5
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	,,	2.5.5	,,	2.6.2
9 to 9¾ lbs.	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.5.0
White Shirtings	,,	.....	,,	.....
56 Reed	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.3.5
60 ,,	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.4.5
64 ,,	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.5.5
66 ,,	,,	2.6.5	,,	2.8.5
American Drills, 40 yds.	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.4.0
American Jeans, 30 yds...	,,	4.2.5	,,	4.5.0
American Sheetings, 40yds.	,,	3.7.5	,,	3.8.0
English Drills, 40 yds....	,,	3.8.0	,,	4.1.0
T-Cloths—				
6 to 7 lbs.	,,	1.6.5	,,	2.3.0
8 to 8.4 lbs.	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.8.0
Handkerchiefs, Blue	℔ doz.	0.7.5	,,	0.8.0
Spotted Shirtings—				
White, 40 yds.	℔ pc.	2.6.0	,,	2.6.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.8.0
Brocades—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.7.0	,,	.....
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.0.0
Damasks, Assorted, 40 yds.	,,	5.2.5	,,	5.7.5
Chintz—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	,,	1.6.0	,,	2.2.0
Blue	,,	1.6.0	,,	1.7.5
Brown	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.2.5
Turkey Reds, 24 yds.	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.7.0
Velvets—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.2	,,	0.2.3½
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.1	,,	0.2.2½
Velveteens—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.5	,,	0.1.6
26 in.	,,	0.2.3	,,	0.2.4
Camlets, English—				
S, 56 yds.	℔ p.	13.0.0	,,	13.5.0
S S	,,	12.0.0	,,	13.0.0
S S S	,,	10.0.0	,,	10.5.0
Long Ells—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	,,	7.0.0	,,	7.2.0
Assorted	,,	7.1.0	,,	7.2.0
Lastings, 30 yds.	,,	12.0.0	,,	13.0.0
Crape Lastings, 30 yds....	,,	5.5.0	,,	5.9.0
Crape Lustres	,,	4.5.0	,,	5.1.0
Orleans—				
Figured, 30 yds.	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.5.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	3.5.0	,,	4.5.0
Iron—				
Flat and Round	℔ pl.	2.2.0	,,	2.3.0
Nail Rod	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.7.0
Hoop	,,	2.4.0	,,	.....

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Lead	℔ pl.	4.4.0	to	5.0.0
Tin Plates	℔ box	6.0.0	,,	.....
Steel	℔ tub	4.0.0	,,	.....
Flints	℔ pl.	1.0.0	,,	.....
Window Glass	℔ box	3.0.0	,,	.....
Pepper—				
Black	℔ pl.	5.5.0	,,	5.7.0
White	,,	8.5.0	,,	9.5.0
Betel Nut—				
Cochin China		2.8.0	,,	3.2.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.6.0
Rattans—				
Straits, common	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.7.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.5.0
Sapan Wood—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.7.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.3.0
Sandal Wood—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.7.0
Malabar	,,	11.5.0	,,	12.5.0
Mangrove Bark—				
Singapore and Penang	,,	0.8.0	,,	0.9.0
Siam	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.1.0
Tin—				
Straits	,,	17.6.0	,,	18.0.0
Malacca	,,	18.5.0	,,	18.7.0
Rice—				
Arracan and Rangoon	,,	1.2.5	,,	1.5.0
Siam, Cargo	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.2.0
good to finest white	,,	1.3.0	,,	1 6.0
Saigon	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.4.0
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.1.5	,,	1.3.0
good to fine	,,	1.4.5	,,	1.6.5
Sugar—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.0.0
Formosa	,,	2.7.0	,,	3.3.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.6.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.5.0	,,	3.8.0
Swatow	,,	3.8.0	,,	4.1.0
Canton	,,	3.1.0	,,	3.4.0
Manila	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.3.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.4.0
medium	,,	4.8.0	,,	5.2.0
fine to finest	,,	6.0.0	,,	6.4.0
Coals—				
English	℔ ton	13.0.0	,,	13.5.0
American Anthracite	,,	13.0.0	,,	.....
Sydney	,,	10.0.0	,,	10.5.0
Japan	,,	7.0.0	,,	7.5.0

OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—The arrival of the English mail of the 10th, with a large supply of this drug and news that further shipments might be shortly looked for, caused a fall in price to Tls. 548 for old and 535 and 540 for new. As however the new arrivals turned out to principally new drug, old again rose to Tls. 550 and Tls. 552, at which rate business has been done.

Patna.—Until within the last few days, this drug was quoted at Tls. 448 *a* 452; but subsequent discovery that the stocks were small caused a rise to Tls. 465 *a* 470 at which, however, little business is done.

Benares, is quoted at Tls. 460.

	Malwa.	*Patna.*
Stock on Sept. 3rd, 1867	2,956 Chests.	590 Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	4,079 ,,	794 ,,
Total	7,030 Chests.	1,384 Chests.
Deliveries	1,382 ,,	474 ,,
Estimated Stocks on Sept. 19th 1867	2,747 Chests.	320 Chests

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEAS.—During the earlier part of the fortnight, the marketfor Congous was very quiet, and the continued discouraging advices from home caused buyers to make lower offers. Thereupon a few purchases were made actually at London rates, but this reduction has been lost, and late settlements show an advance of one tael on last mail's quotations. Business has again been confined to medium Ningchows and Oonams, very few Oopacks being on offer.

Settlements have been as follows:— Exchange 6s. 2d. and Freight £3 per ton.

5,000 chests common to fair Hohow & Oonam, at Tls. 15.0.0 *a* 20.0.0=0s. 11d. *a* 1s. 2¼d.
7,500 ,, fair to medium Ningchow & Oopack, at Tls. 17.2.0 *a* 23.7.5=1s. 0½d. *a* 1s. 4½d.

13,400 chests.

Reshipments, 2,900 chests. Stock 30,000 chests.

Total Settlements and Reshipments to date, 271,500 chests, against 231,900 chests last year.

GREEN TEAS.—There has been a good business done in new Teenkais and Fychows, chiefly for the London market, at about one tael under previous rates. Seven chops of the former have been taken by two English Firms for shipment to the States, at from Tls. 38 *a* 42; but American buyers do not seem disposed to follow at these prices, which, taking the proportions of the chops into consideration, are only two taels under last season's opening rates. Pingsueys have been in fair demand at rather easier prices, but the quality is undesirable. Only a few chops of Moyune have as yet arrived, but large supplies are daily expected. The steamer *Achilles* will leave on the 25th inst., with about 1,000,000 lbs. of Green Teas on board.

The fortnight's settlements comprise:—

2,100 half-chests	Fychow. fair to good	Tls. 30.0.0 *a* 34.5.0=1s. 8½d. *a* 1s. 11d.
800 ,,	Moyune, ,, ,,	Tls. 35.0.0 *a* 37.0.0=1s. 11½d. *a* 2s. 1d.
13,100 ,,	Teenkai, good to fine	Tls. 36.0.0 *a* 42.0.0=2s. 0d. *a* 2s. 4d.
7,500 ,,	Pingsuey, common to fair	Tls. 32.0.0 *a* 35.0.0=1s. 9½d. *a* 1s. 11½d.

23,500 half-chests.

Reshipments, 400 half-chests. Stock, 40,000 half-chests.

Total Settlements and Reshipments to date, 81,500 half-chests, against 71,100 half-chests to same date last year.

HANKOW.—Our advices reach the 14th instant. A moderate business had been done in Tea, the bulk of purchases consisting of common to fair Oopacks and a few Oonams, at Tls. 14 *a* 15 per picul. The discouraging news from home had not caused a decline of more than one-half to one tael, for the Teamen shewed no anxiety to force sales. Settlements of common Oonams were few in number at about former rates. The total deficiency for the season is now expected to amount to nearly three millions pounds. Quotations are:—

Oopacks, fair to medium	13.5.0 to 16.0.0=1s.	1d. to 1s. 2¾d. per lb.
Oonams, fair Oonfa	14.5.0 to 15.0.0=1s.	1¾d. to 1s. 2d. ,,
,, common to fair	11.5.0 to 15.2.5=0s.	11¾d. to 1s. 2¼d. ,,

Statistics for this and last season were:—

	Arrivals.	*Settlements.*	*Stock.*
1867-8	315,000 chests.	286,900 chests.	28,100 chests.
1866-7	320,900 ,,	313,900 ,,	7,000 ,,

KIUKIANG.—Our latest date is the 16th instant. *Black Teas.*—Of the fortnight's arrivals upwards of 10,000 packages, three chops of second crop Ningchow had been taken at Tls. 15 *a* 16 (1s. 2¼d. *a* 1s. 3d.) shewing a reduction of 1 to 1½ taels per picul on former rates. As usual, most of the Teas had been shipped on Shanghai, and the stock on the market amounted to 2,800 packages. *Green Teas.*—Arrivals from the country had been on a large scale, and some 20,000 packages were in stock. Buyers had been holding off for low rates, but at the last moment the settlement of 400 packages fine Moyune at Tls. 33 (equal to Tls. 40 in Shanghai) was reported, which would probably encourage the Teamen to hold firmly. Statistics are:—

	Arrivals.		*Settlements.*		*Stock.*	
	Black.	*Green.*	*Black.*	*Green.*	*Black.*	*Green.*
1867-8	125,300	26,200	122,500	6,200	2,800	20,000 packages.
1866-7	82,600	2,600	82,300	2,200	300	400 ,,

Export of *Tea from* Shanghai and Yangtze Ports. (*in lbs.*)

		Black.	*Green.*	*Total.*
To Great Britain, *direct*,—				
Export from 1st June, 1867	lbs.	28,321,218	3,094,028	31,415,246
Sept. 3, "Juanpore" to London	,,	557,513	.....	557,513
,, 4, "Evelyn Wood"	,,	463,464	46,652	510,116
,, 6, "Sir William Wallace"	,,	1,044,459	261,984	1,306,443
,, 11, "Palmaise"	,,	962,213	77,865	1,040,078
Total from 1st June 1867, to date	lbs.	31,348,867	3,480,529	34,829,396
Against total Export same period 1866-7	lbs.	30,886,447	3,266,547	34,152,994
To North America,				
Export from 1st June 1867	lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Total from 1st June 1867, to date	lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Against total Export same period 1865-6	lbs.	.....	2,726,223	2,726,223

SILK.—There has again been an extensive business transacted in this market during the past fortnight, and the settlements are estimated at fully 2,500 bales, consisting chiefly of chop and market Tsatlees. Prices paid have been very irregular; early in the mail, owing to the limited business then being transacted, purchases were made at about the same or rather easier rates than those ruling at the close of the previous mail, but owing to the subsequent receipt of news from the Interior, advising higher prices still ruling there for good Silks, coupled with the arrival of telegrams from Home reporting the opening price for chop 3 Tsatlees to be 28s. per lb., rates here advanced, and as the Chinamen perceived the demand to be chiefly for chops and the higher classes, and the stock of these descriptions being very limited, they increased their prices until they succeeded in establishing an advance of fully Tls. 10 to 20 over last mail's rates for these particular grades; the lower classes on the other hand, can be purchased at prices showing a decline on those paid last mail. The arrivals from the Interior having been on about the same scale as the settlements, the unsold stock remains unchanged, say about 3,000 bales, chiefly medium and lower grades of Silk.

The latest dates from Yokohama are to the 11th instant, reporting but a small business in that Silk market, operations being checked by the late unfavourable news from Home regarding Japan Silk. Settlements were estimated about 240 piculs, at prices showing little change on those paid last mail. Unsold stock variously estimated at from 600 to 1,200 piculs.

	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61.
Transactions since last mail are estimated at..	Bales. 2,500	Bales. 1,800	Bales. 2,000	Bales. 2,500	Bales. 3,666	Bales. 2,700	Bales. 3,000	Bales. 3,000
Total Settlements	12,500	10,800	23,500	12,500	13,455	31,700	19,500	24,000
Unsold Stock is estimated at	3,000	6 *a* 7,000	2 *a* 3,000	6 *a* 7,000	13 *a* 14,000	10,000	20 *a* 22,000	5,000

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Total Export from 1st July 1867 to date,—

	Raw Silk.	Thrown.	Coarse.	Japan.	Total
Brought forward from last Report	9,553	64	...	1,119	10,736
Sept. 2nd, "Glengyle" to Hongkong	33	5	...	...	38
„ 5th, "Emen," to Hongkong	2,340	...	...	340	2,680
„ 11th, "Polmaise," to London	79	...	...	...	79
Total	12,005	69	...	1,459	13,533
Season 1866-67	8,819	22	4	1,250	10,095

PRICES.—In Taels, are per picul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 6s. 2d. per Tl.

London Value per lb. 26th July, 1867.

Twatlee,—Chop No. 1				None.		
„ „ 2				None.		
„ „ 3	Tls. 520 *a* 535	p.pl.	28s. 0d. *a* 28s. 9d.	plb.	29s. 6d. *a* 30s. 6d.*
Market „ 3	Tls. 465 *a* 500	„	25s. 1d. *a* 26s. 11d.	„	27s. 6d. *a* 28d. 6d.
„ 4	Tls. 435 *a* 460	„	23s. 6d. *a* 24s. 10d.	„	26s. 0d. *a* 27s. 0d.
„ 5 & com.	Tls. 390 *a* 420	„	21s. 2d. *a* 22s. 9d.	„	23s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d.
Karshing Taysaam } Chop No. 1	Tls. 460 *a* 465	„	24s. 10d. *a* 25s. 1d.	„	27s. 6d.
„ „ 2	Tls. 435 *a* 410	„	23s. 6d. *a* 23s. 9d.	„	25s. 0d. *a* 26s. 0d.
„ „ 3	Tls. 400 *a* 415	„	21s. 8d. *a* 22s. 6d.	„	23s. 0d. *a* 24s. 6d.
Chin Cum } „ 4, 5 & com.	Tls. 380 *a* 395	„	20s. 8d. *a* 21s. 5d.	„	18s. 0d. *a* 22s. 0d.
Taysaam } Chop No 1	Tls. 425 *a* 435	„	23s. 0d. *a* 23s. 6d.	„	None.
„ „ 2	Tls. 405 *a* 415	„	22s. 0d. *a* 22s. 6d.	„	24s. 0d. *a* 25s. 0d.*
„ „ 3	Tls. 375 *a* 380	„	20s. 5d. *a* 20s. 8d.	„	23s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d.*
„ 4 & com.	Tls. 350 *a* 360	„	19s. 1d. *a* 19s. 6d.	„	18s. 0d. *a* 22s. 0d.*
Yuenfa, and } No. 1	Tls. 455 *a* 470	„	24s. 7d. *a* 25s. 4d.	„	28s. 6d. *a* 29s. 0d.
trainings, ... } „ 2	Tls. 435 *a* 450	„	23s. 6d. *a* 24s. 4d.	„	26s. 6d. *a* 28s. 0d.
„ 3	Tls. 415 *a* 425	„	22s. 6d. *a* 23s. 0d.	„	23s. 6d. *a* 25s. 6d.
„ 4 & com.	Tls. 390 *a* 400	„	21s. 2d. *a* 21s. 8d.	„	21s. 0d. *a* 23s. 0d.
Hangchow Twatlee	Tls. 415 *a* 440	„	22s. 6d. *a* 23s. 9d.	„	24s. 0d. *a* 27s. 0d.
Sewhings	Tls. 350 *a* 390	„	19s. 1d. *a* 21s. 2d.	„	19s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d.*
Laeyongs	Noml. Tls. 445 *a* 455	„	24s. 1d. *a* 24s. 7d.	„	20s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
Throwns, ...	Tls. 480 *a* 520	„	25s. 10d. *a* 28s. 0d.	„	None.
Szechuens, good	Tls. None.				None.
Do. med. & inf.	Tls. 280 *a* 290	„	15s. 5d. *a* 16s. 0d.	„	None.

* Nominal.

The M. I. Steamer "Dupleix" (cleared yesterday) had on board 1,812 bales China and 286 Japan, making a total of 2,098 bales Silk.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Aden" has about 700 bales China engaged.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

There has been a fair business done in exchange during the fortnight.

Owing to the heavy arrivals of treasure announced from different parts, exchange remained low and the principal transactions have been done at 6s. 1½d, and some at 6s. 2d.

Bank Bills have been in a very limited demand at 6s. 0½d.

On India, purchases have been made by Opium dealers varying from 302 to 303 for Bombay and 303 to 304 for Calcutta.

Hongkong Bank Bills on demand 28 per cent discount, private 15 days' sight at 28¾ per cent discount.

Mexican Dollars without change, ruling at about 72.90 to 73.

Money obtainable at 12 per cent on best securities.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	5s. 11d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 4 months' sight,	6s. 0½d.	
	Credits, „ „	6s. 1½d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 4 months' sight,	6s. 1½d.	
On Paris—Credits, 4 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 7.70 *a* 7.77½.	
Documentary, 4 months' sight,		fcs. 7.70 *a* 7.77½.	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 303 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay— „ „ „		Rs. 303 „ „	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		28½ per cent discount.	
„ Private, 15 days' sight,		28¾ „ „	

BULLION :—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 166 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.4 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—73.0.0.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—74.5.0.

COPPER CASH.—1,430 per Tael.

YOKOHAMA, SEPTEMBER 11, 1867.

IMPORTS.

The inactivity in the Silk and Tea markets and consequent scarcity of money among the natives, have re-acted upon our import trade, which has been generally dull during the fortnight. Yarn has continued, however, in fair request and, stocks being light, holders are pretty firm. Grey Shirtings have been quiet, with a slight downward tendency, but not of sufficient importance to lower rates. White Shirtings are quite out of demand, but in Dyed, something has been done. The enquiry for Black Velvets has continued and these goods have again advanced in price. Some slight clearance of our enormous stock of Taffachelass has taken place.

In Woollens and Woollen mixtures only SS Camlets have shown any activity, most other other goods being dull at prices which are quite nominal. We may call importers' attention, however to an addition to our list—that of Mousselines de laine, for which some demand is being evinced. Red and Imperial violet are the favourite colours.

Metals are dull. In Cotton, there is nothing doing. The weather continuing unfavourable to native-grown Sugar and Rice, foreign importations have improved in demand and price.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
COTTON YARN—			CAMLETS—	
Nos. 16 to 24	℔ ba.	68.00 to 70.00	S	℔ pc. 17.50 to 18.00
28 to 32	„	71.00 „ 73.00	S S	„ 16.00 „ 17.50
38 to 42	„	75.00 „ 77.00	S S S	„ 14.00 „ 15.00
GREY SHIRTINGS—			B B B	„ 17.50 „ 18.00
7.0 lbs.	℔ pc.	3.20 „ 3.30	ORLEANS—	
8.4 lbs.	„	3.65 „ 3.75	Plain	„ 5.50 „ 6.75
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	„	3.75 „ 3.80	Figured	„ 6.50 „ 7.00
WHITE SHIRTINGS—			MOUSSELINE DE LAINE—	
56 to 60 reed	„	3.50 „ 3.70	30 yds., 30 in.	„ 7.00 „ 9.00
64 to 66 „	„	3.80 „ 4.00	LONG ELLS	„ 8.00 „ 9.00
68 to 72 „	„	4.20 „ 4.50	LASTINGS	„ 13.00 „ 15.00
T-CLOTHS—			LUSTRES	„ 6.00 „ 8.00
6.0 lbs.	„	2.25 „ ...	BLANKETS	℔ lb. 0.50 „ 0.55
6.8 to 7.0 lbs.	„	2.70 „ 3.10	IRON NAIL ROD	℔ pl. 2.50 „ 3.00
TURKEY RED CLOTH, 24 yds.	„	3.20 „ 3.60	LEAD	„ 6.00 „ 7.00
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—			TIN	„ 16.00 „ 19.00
White	„	4.00 „ 4.25	TIN PLATES	„ 6.00 „ 6.50
Dyed	„	4.00 „ 4.30	COTTON—	
BROCADES—			Ningpo	„ 28.00 „ 29.50
White	„	4.00 „ 4.25	Shanghai	„ 27.50 „ 28.00
Dyed	„	4.00 „ 4.30	Tientsin	„ 25.50 „ 27.00
VELVETS—			SUGAR, CANTON—	
Black	„	10.00 „ 11.00	White, No. 1	℔ 8.50 „ 8.75
Assorted	„	8.50 „ 9.50	No. 2	„ 7.50 „ 8.00
CHINTZES	„	2.20 „ 2.60	Brown, No. 1	„ 4.50 „ 5.00
HANDKERCHIEFS	℔ doz.	0.75 „ 1.00	RICE (Foreign)	„ 3.00 „ 3.25
			SAPAN WOOD	„ 1.50 „ 2.00
			RHUBARB	℔ box. 7.00 „ ...

EXPORTS.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
SILK—			TEA—	
Mybash and Sinshu { Best, offering ...	℔ pl.	820 to 850	Fine	℔ pl. 32.00 to 34.00
Mybash and Sinshu { Medium	„	750 „ 800	Good medium	„ 28.00 „ 31.00
Mybash and Sinshu { Inferior	„	680 „ 730	Medium	„ 26.00 „ 27.00
Koshu, best	„	720 „ 760	Good common (nominal)...	„ 22.00 „ 24.00
medium	„	660 „ 710	SEAWEED, fine cut green ...	„ 5.50 „ 6.00
inferior	„	600 „ 650	„ „ brown ...	„ 3.90 „ 4.25
Ida, good, long hanks.....	„	... „ ...	Large uncut green	„ 3.00 „ 3.40
inferior „ „	„	... „ ...	„ brown	„ 1.60 „ 2.00
Oshu, best, ...	„	780 „ 825	CUTTLE FISH, No. 1	„ 14.00 „ 12.50
medium	„	710 „ 730	„ 2	„ 11.00 „ 11.50
inferior	„	640 „ 680	DRIED SHRIMPS	„ 13.00 „ 14.50
Sodai, best, ...	„	... „ ...	MUSHROOMS	„ 45.00 „ 48.00
medium	„	750 „ ...	TOBACCO, No. 1	„ 14.00 „ ...
inferior	„	... „ ...	GALL NUTS	„ 8.00 „ 8.50
Atchezen, best, ...	„	... „ ...	VEGETABLE WAX	„ 16.00 „ 17.00
medium	„	... „ ...	GINSENG, (50 pcs. per catty)	„ 1.50 „ 4.20
inferior	„	... „ ...	RAPE SEED	„ 3.90 „ 4.00
Hatchojee, medium.....	„	600 „ ...	RAPE SEED OIL	„ 8.90 „ 10.00
inferior	„	... „ ...	CAMPHOR	„ 22.00 „ 23.50

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 5d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 5½d.—Credit Bills 4 months' sight, 4s. 5¾d. to 4s 6d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 6½d. Documentary 4 months' sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6¼d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 6¾d. Shanghai.—10 days' sight, Bank 72¼ to 72½. Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 73 nominal. Hongkong,—10 days' sight, Bank 1 to 1½ per cent discount. Private 2 per cent discount, nominal. Boos, 325½ to 326.

HANKOW, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

IMPORTS.

The last issue of this report was under date the 29th ult. A quiet tone has prevailed throughout the fortnight, and has been latterly increased by the preparations for the Chinese settling-day and festival, which took place on the 11th and 12th inst. In Plain Cottons the demand has been almost entirely confined to Grey Shirtings and Grey Drills. The enquiry for Woollen and Worsted manufactures has been less active. Fancy Cottons have again met with attention, but prices have still a downward tendency.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—			WOOLLENS—Continued.	
7 to 7½ lbs.	℔ pc.	2.4.8 to 2.5.0	Camlets, English, S	℔ pc 14.0.0 to 14.2.0
8¼ to 8½ „	„	2.6.0 „ 2.6.7	S S ...	„ 13.0.0 „ 13.6.0
9 to 10 „	„	2.7.3 „ 3.7.0	S S S ...	„ 12.0.0 „ 13.0.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—			B B B	„ 18.0.0 „ 19.0.0
56 to 60 reed	„	2.5.0 „ 2.6.0	LASTINGS	„ 11.0.0 „ 13.4.0
64 to 66 „	„	2.7.5 „ 2.8.3	LONG ELLS—	
68 to 72 „	„	3.0.0 „ 3.1.0	H H Scarlet	„ 7.4.0 „ 7.4.5
T-CLOTHS—			Assorted	„ 7.2.0 „ 7.3.0
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide...	„	1.7.5 „ 1.8.5	G G „	„ ... „ ...
7 to 7½ „ 32 „ ...	„	2.0.5 „ 2.2.0	Scarlet	„ 7.2.0 „ 7.3.0
8 to 8½ „ 36 „ ...	„	2.7.0 „ 2.9.0	METALS—	
DRILLS—			Lead	℔ pl. 5.2.0 „ 5.3.0
American, 40 yds.	„	4.3.0 „ 4.4.0	Tin	„ 19.0.0 „ 20.0.0
English, 40 yds.	„	3.8.0 „ 4.0.0	RAW COTTON	„ 18.0.0 „ 19.5.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown ...	℔ doz.	0.8.0 „ 0.8.3	SUGAR—	
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—			Brown, Canton	„ 3.9.0 „ 4.2.0
White	℔ pc.	2.6.0 „ 2.6.5	Amoy, &c.	„ 3.2.0 „ 3.3.0
Dyed, Assorted	„	2.6.0 „ 2.7.0	Manilla	„ 3.1.0 „ 3.3.0
BROCADES—			White, No. 1	„ 6.5.0 „ 6.6.0
White	„	2.7.0 „	No. 2	„ 5.0.0 „ 5.2.0
Dyed, Assorted	„	3.2.0 „ 3.3.5	JAPAN PRODUCE—	
DAMASKS—			Seaweed, Long	„ 3.7.0 „ 4.4.0
White	„	4.3.0 „ 4.4.0	Cut	„ 7.0.0 „ 9.5.0
Dyed, Assorted	„	6.0.0 „ 6.8.0	Isinglass	„ 36.0.0 „ 40.0.0
CHINTZ, Assorted	„	1.7.5 „ 2.1.0	Mushrooms	„ 27.0.0 „ 28.0.0
VELVETS—			Cuttle Fish	„ 13.5.0 „ 14.0.0
18 in. Black	℔ yd.	0.1.6 „ 0.1.7	STRAITS PRODUCE—	
22 in. Black	„	0.2.3 „ 0.2.5	Pepper, Black	„ 6.3.0 „ 6.6.0
ORLEANS CLOTH—			Rattans	„ 3.8.0 „ 4.8.0
Plain	℔ pc.	... „ ...	Sandalwood, old	„ 12.5.0 „ 13.0.0
Figured	„	4.3.0 „ 5.0.0	„ new	„ 3.0.0 „ 5.0.0
WOOLLENS—			Sapanwood	„ 2.2.0 „ 4.2.0
Spanish Stripes	℔ yd.	0.6.4 „ 0.7.2	OPIUM—	
Habit Cloth	„	1.5.0 „ 2.1.0	Malwa new	℔ ch. 575 „ ...
Medium Cloth	„	1.1.0 „ 1.3.0	old	„ ... „ ...
Broad Cloth	„	1.3.0 „ 1.5.0	Patna—new, 475.0.0, old,	„ 485 „ ...

EXPORTS.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
OILS—			RHUBARB, Szechuen	℔ pl. 3.5.0 „ 4.5.0
Sow-yow, 63 catties	℔ tub	4.8.0 to 5.0.0	TOBACCO—	
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	„	5.3.0 „ 5.7.0	Green	„ 35.0.0 „ 40.0.0
Pa-Tong-yow	℔ pl.	5.0.0 „ 5.4.0	Yellow	„ 25.0.0 „ 36.0.0
Chayow	„	9.8.0 „ 10.0.0	Leaf	„ 6.8.0 „ 7.0.0
TALLOW	℔ pc.	7.7.0 „ 8.7.0	HEMP—	
FUNGUS	℔ pl.	28.0.0 „ 29.0.0	White	„ 11.00 „ 12.0.0
WAX—			Green	„ 12.0.0 „ 12.5.0
White	„	230.0.0 „ 235.0.0	SAFFLOWER, Szechuen	„ 85.0.0 „ 95.0.0
Yellow	„	55.0.0 „ 63.0.0		

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 6th Sept., 1867.

	S'ton & M'alles.
Adamson, W. R., and Co., ...	660
Barnet, Geo, and Co., ...	996
Birley, Worthington and Co., ...	290
Blain, Tate and Co., ...	...
Borneo Company, (Limited)	...
Bourjau, Hubener and Co., ...	275
Bovet, Brothers and Co., ...	292
Bower, Hanbury, and Co., ...	1,953
Bradwell, Bloor and Co., ...	...
Brand, Monro and Co., ...	1,538
Carter and Co., ...	1,199
Chapman, King and Co., ...	19
Coutts and Co., ...	...
Cumine and Co., ...	116
Dow and Co. & J. H. Wright	615
Gamwell, F. R., ...	535
Gibb, Livingston and Co., ...	603
Gilman and Co., ...	904
Glover and Co., ...	...
Gutschow and Co., ...	176
Heard, Augustine, and Co., ...	290
Hogg, Brothers, ...	321
Holdsworth, E., ...	10
Holliday, Wise and Co., ...	90
Jardine, Matheson and Co., ...	340
Jarvie, John, and Co., ...	185
Meynard and Co., ...	112
Milsom and Tod, ...	591
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	30
Olyphant and Co., ...	...
Overbeck and Co., ...	54
Overweg and Co., ...	106
Petrocochino and Co., ...	165
Pustau, Wm. and Co., ...	402
Primrose and Co., ...	482
Reid and Co., ...	...
Reiss and Co., ...	250
Remo and Co., ...	59
Rothwell, Love and Co., ...	10
Russell and Co., ...	680
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co., ...	249
Scheibler Matthai and Co., ...	995
Shaw, Brothers and Co., ...	373
Siemssen and Co., ...	335
Skeggs and Co., ...	502
Smith, H., ...	39
Textor and Co., ...	895
Theric and Co., ...	70
Thorne, Brothers and Co., ...	...
Trautmann and Co., ...	160
Turner and Co., ...	...
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co., ...	...
White, F. G., ...	93
Miscellaneous	285
Total Bales	18,394

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LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 19ja 1868 2044.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

No. 2.

JUDSON'S

VICTORIA VIOLET.

AND

VICTORIA ROSE.

MAGENTA.

Trade Mark:

"A PEACOCK."

Packed in

1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 6d. per oz.
2 oz. " 1s. 6d. "

THESE Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously with any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

LONDON.

Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

21de-67 1773 Shanghai, 29th Dec., 1866.

FRAUD.

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from Every respectable Dealer in China.

17my 3066 May 23rd, 1867.

TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

61 A, MOORGATE STREET, *London,* E.C.

21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept. 13	Kim-thay-hien	Dut baq	362	Lindonk	Amoy	Aug. 31	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 14	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Sept. 13	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 14	Marie Therese	Fr sh	500	Bonnefon	Sydney	July 10	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
... 14	Nabob	Am baq	530	Cobb	Nagasaki	Sept. 7	do	Olyphant and Co
... 14	Alliance	Br baq	338	Jandron	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 20	do	Frazar and Co
... 14	Laurel	Br sh	638	Norris	Fuchau	Sept. 10	Poles	Gilman and Co
... 15	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Hankow	... 11		Chinese Government
... 15	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 12	General	Russell and Co
... 15	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	... 13	do	Glover and Co
... 15	Island Queen	Br str	130	McFurlaw	Fuchau	... 12	do	F. Fonseca
... 15	Constance	Dnt baq	350	Schroot	Newchwang	... 8	do	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 15	Erl King	Br str	1044	Pinel	Hongkong	... 10	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 16	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 15	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 16	Norfolk	Br sch	264	Cowan	Nagasaki	... 12	Coals	Glover and Co
... 16	Lammermuir	Br sh	1053	Bell	Fuchau	... 10	Poles	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 16	John Banks	Br sh	680	Cobb	Fuchau	... 10	do	Frazar and Co
... 16	Spartan	Br bg	213	Belford	Sydney	July 11	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 17	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Sept. 16	Sundries	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 17	Ying-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Tientsin v. Chefoo	... --	General	Trautmann and Co
... 17	Phasé	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	... 12	do	Messageries Imperiales
... 17	St. Helena	Dut sch	200	Bille	Nagasaki	... 11	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 18	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 17	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 18	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	... 15	do	Russell and Co
... 18	Aurora	Br bg	227	Lessing	Hakodadi	... 1	General	Nils Möller
... 19	Malacca	Br str	1237	Tomlin	Hongkong	... 14	do	P. & O. Co
... 19	Simoda	Am sh	650	Crowell	Puget Sound	July 17	Timber	Olyphant and Co
... 19	Shimm	Ham baq			Nagasaki	Sept. —	General	T. Kroes and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Sept. 14	Fo-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
... 14	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Fuchau	do	Trautmann and Co
... 14	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marsells	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 15	Alcyone	Br baq	371	Brown	Keelung	Ballast	Fobes and Co
... 15	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 15	Slaney	H M.G.B.	.....	Elwyn	Cruise		
... 15	Express	Fr str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 15	Newcastle	Br baq	487	Hanch	Fuchau	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 15	Gloria	Dnt sch	177	Piuster	Tientsin	Rice & Wheat	T. Kroes and Co
... 16	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 17	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
... 18	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 18	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 19	Erl King	Br str	1044	Pinel	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 19	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports		Glover and Co
... 19	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 19	Dupleix	Fr str	871	Noel	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 19	Albatros	Ham baq	392	Lansen	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Siemssen and Co
... 19	Wilhelm	Bre baq	266	Ulrich	Tientsin	Wheat	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 20	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 20	Island Queen	Br str	130	McFurlaw	Fuchau		F. V. Fonseca

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

The anchorage is divided into *Nine Sections* from Upper Limit where a mark is placed defining the foreign from the Chinese boundary The 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steam-boat Anchorage.

Section.
1,—From upper limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's wharf.
2,— " S.S.N.Co.'s wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— " Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— " Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— " Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section.
6,—From Old Dock to Olyphant's Jetty.
7,— " Olyphant's Jetty to Dent's Godowns.
8,— " Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Jetty.
9,— " Gibb Livingston's Jetty to Lower Limit Mark.
Outside Lower Limit.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored abreast between the Banks to the river, and lettered according to their position, thus—S. Shanghai Side, C. Centre, P. Pootung Side, and O. L. Outside Limit.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
8 s	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
4 p	Cockchafer	.....	Kerr	H. M. G. B.	1	60	40	Sept 6	Cruise
4 p	Dove	.....	Dunlop	H. M. G. B.	1	60	40	Sept 5	Cruise
4 c	Rattler	.....	Swann	H. M. S.	17	200	175	Aug 9	Cruise
	Weazel	.....	Richards	H. M. G. B.	3	60	40	Sept 6	Hankow

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consigners or Agents	Destination	Remarks
8 c	Achilles	Russell	Br str	1550	Sept 4	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	25th instant
P & O M	Aden	Andrews	Br str	607	Sept 6	Yokohama	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	21st instant
7 p	Feeyuen	Pitman	Am str	229	Aug 19	Fuchau	Lane, Crawford and Co		
7 p	Fenella	Smiut	Chi str	160	Aug 15	Ningpo	Chinese Government		
S S N W	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1200	Sept 18	Hankow	Russell and Co		
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co		Laid up
Tonkadoo	Kiu Siu	Hoole	Br str	786	Sept 7	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
O D	Lightning	Rodgers	Br str	316	Sept 2	Put back	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Repairing
1 p	Maggie Landes	Hodgeton	Br str	130	Aug 21	Keelung	Mackenzie and Co		
U W	Phase	Hinstin	Fr str	711	Sept 17	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales		
5 s	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	Sept 15	Hankow	Chinese Government		
O D	Shanse	Friend	Am str	561	Sept 1	Tientsin	Russell and Co		
O U L	Tahwah	Andrews	Am str	245	July 26	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	22nd instant
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
D J	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
G L J	Vulcan	Randall	Br str	135	Aug 10	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
7 s	Waratah	Robsin	Br str	256	June 8	Fuchau	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		For Sale
7 p	Whufoo Pau	George	Chi str	209	Sept 7	Fuchau	Chinese Government		
1 c	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Sept 5	Cruise	Chinese Government		
T J	Ying-tze-fei	Drage	Br str	315	Sept 17	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	21st instant
	20 Steamers								

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